THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

VOLUME XXXV.
NUMBER 18.

CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1888

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 23RD APRIL.

A COMPANY has been started in Russia for the construction of a pipe or conduit for the conveyance of oil from the petroleum district about Baku to the Black Sea. This device of conveying petroleum from the wells to the nearest port, or other centre of communication, is an American one, and appears to be the most practical and economical method discovered for the purpose. It has been recommended for adoption at the Khatun wells near Sibi, and Sir Theodore Hope after his visit to the wells, last December, was strongly in favour of laying down a pipe from the locality to the nearest point on the Sibi Railway.

A VERY ingenious arrangement for transporting wounded men, without the necessity for horses, or dooly bearers, who are difficult to procure out of India, is provided by the new bycicle ambulance. Two bycicles, placed back to back, with their trail wheels removed, are connected by four bamboos, and made into a stiff frame-work. Two of the bamboos connect the steering handles, being placed parallel, but as far apart as the handles will allow, the other two bamboos being placed between the axles of the trail wheels. A hammock is slung to the upper bamboos of this structure and fastened with ties to the lower bamboos, so that the result is a very light cart, which can be run over any kind of road by two men with very little exertion. In a tropical climate a light screen of canvas will be fastened over the hammock so as to keep off the sun.

ONE of the most important features in the new war-ships of the world is the speed that they can develop—a speed that is nearly, if not quite, up to the standard of the passenger unarmoured merchantmen. The Russian unarmoured cruiser *Azov* is capable of doing 20 knots an hour, and this is enough to enable it to overhaul most merchant-men and liners, while its guns are sufficiently heavy to make it more than a match for even the converted liners that are expected to be such a feature in the next war. But though the Russians flatter themselves greatly about this boat, it is not nearly a great an improvement in ship-building as the English belted cruiser *Australia*, which does its 22 knots an hour, and is as powerful as most of the line of battle-ships of ten years ago, with its 5½ foot belt 10-inch compound armour, its curved steel deck and its heavy guns.

SIR AUCLAND COLVIN reached Rampur on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning the installation of His Highness the Nawab took place in the presence of a large assembly of English officers and native notables. In an address to His Highness, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed regret that ill-health should have compelled him to call a Council to aid in the administration of the State, but at the same time hoped the relations between His Highness and the Council, with the President and members of which he was personally acquainted, would be of a cordial character and tend to the furtherance of the State's welfare.

THE efforts of the Amir of Kabul to win over the tribal chiefs on the north-west frontier are known to have failed in the majority of cases, but in two instances at least they have been successful. The Khan of Asmar whose quarrel with Omra Khan of Jundol has been so frequently mentioned, was the first to visit the Jellalabad Camp, his object being to induce Adur Rahman to help him against his enemy. The Amir gave him two or three thousand rupees in return for his oath of allegiance, and promised him assistance. Upon this the Khan of Asmar induced Mahomed Sharif Khan of Dir, who is also the enemy of Omra Khan, to follow his own example and journey to Jellalabad. His reception by the Amir was most cordial, he was granted several interviews and was eventually sent away with a *khilat* of Rs. 5,000 in hard cash and presents to all his followers. Omra Khan was naturally disturbed by news of these proceedings, and promptly blocked the road through Bajaur by which Sharif Khan meant to return. As the Amir had decided to abandon his proposed expedition into Bajaur, the Dir chief could not count upon the Kabuli soldiers assisting him; so he changed his plans and took the Khyber route home. He reached Peshawar on the 12th instant and will now attempt to pass through Swat to the petty State which he governs.

TUESDAY, 24TH APRIL.

IN commenting on the Sikkim-Tibet affair the *Chinese Times*, an English paper published at Teintsin, says :—"The incident, dangerous as it might become, shows the Chinese Government that it is now impossible to carry on its rule with the present imperfect modes of communication it possesses. It should have a line of wire, to enable Pekin to send messages at any rate as far as the Tibetan frontier. It should be able to communicate with Kashgar and Ta-ba-gatai; also with parts of Mongolia, the line of the Yellow River, and with the strategic points of the Amur valley, the Sungari and Usuri. And as the course of events shows that India and China must of necessity be brought into closer contact than before, why not have a competent Chinese diplomatic agent in Calcutta who could deal directly with the Government there or at Simla?"

SOME explation is given by Mr. Pedler, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, of the recent storm at Dacca. It would seem that a very strong current of moist air swept up from the Bay of Bengal over Dacca on the 6th and 7th instant, and was met by an equally strong dry westerly wind blowing over the north and centre of the Province. Conditions such as these favour the formation of tornadoes, American meteorologists having found that "the atmospheric conditions which appear invariably to precede the formation of a tornado are violent contrasts of temperature and humidity immediately to the north and south of the path to be traversed by storm." Mr. Pedler adds, however, that there must be some peculiar cause or set of causes which determine the formation of such storms, but nothing is known of these causes even by the most experienced meteorologists. The "nor-westers" which are so common at this season of the year in Bengal are apparently small tornadoes, and several of these occurred just before the storm at Dacca. That tornado, by the way, is reported by the local meteorologist to have lasted only three minutes in Dacca itself and to have been 200 yards in width: its commencement and ending have not been accurately ascertained.

THE Sultan of Turkey has issued an order for the absolute discontinuance of all liquor traffic in Constantinople. In order to assist him in carrying out his intention Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Denmark have entered into an agreement to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors on the part of sailors of their respective flags to Turkish fishermen and other persons on board fishing vessels in the Bosphorus.

AYUB KHAN leaves Bagdad on the 24th April, arriving at Kurrachee about the end of the month.

THE current number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains an article by the late Mr. Matthew Arnold on American civilisation, in which he incidentally mentions that in the United States there is not the intense division of classes to be found in England; and he mentions one of the points in the system of social life and manners in America which seems to have done some good. It is a mere matter of form, he says, but it has its significance. "Every one knows it is the established habit with us in England, if we write to people supposed to belong to the class of gentlemen, of addressing them by the title of *Esquire*, while we keep *Mr.* for people not supposed to belong to that class. If we think of it, could one easily find a habit more ridiculous, more offensive? The title of *Esquire*, like most of our titles, comes out of the great frippery shop of the Middle Ages; it is alien to the sound, taste, and manner of antiquity when men said *Pericles* and *Camillus*. But, unlike other titles, it is applied or withheld quite arbitrarily. Surely where a man has no specific title proper to him, the one plain title of *Master* or *Mr.* is enough, and we need not be encumbered with a second title of *Esquire*, now quite unmeaning, to draw an invidious and impossible line of distinction between those who are gentlemen and those who are not, as if we actually wished to provide a source of embarrassment for the sender of a letter and of mortification for the receiver of it. The French, those great authorities in social life and manners, find *Mr.* enough, and the Americans are more and more, I am glad to say, following the French example. I only hope they will persevere and not be seduced by *Esquire* being 'so English, you know.' And I do hope, moreover, that we shall one day take the same course and drop our absurd *Esquire*."

WEDNESDAY, 25TH APRIL.

INVENTORS frequently have turned all their attention to the important subject of heating railway carriages, but though the plans, good, bad and indifferent, put forward have been legion, none has as yet proved an entire success. The latest scheme is put forward by the Erie Railway. Its chief feature is direct heating by steam from the locomotive, which passes through a rubber hose coupling running from coach to coach, each of which is fitted with radiating pipes placed along the sides and under the seats. The heat in each carriage is controlled independently by a regulating valve. The coupling is carried from coach to coach in a manner similar to that which has been used successfully for many years in Sweden. The coaches can be easily coupled up, and when uncoupled the rubber hose also disconnects, and shuts off the steam automatically. No difficulty seems to have been experienced in keeping the cars warm in the very coldest weather, nor in regulating the heat when it is warmer.

THERE is an impression prevalent that Russia is seriously preparing to attack Turkey and not Bulgaria.

THE late Emperor William left fifty millions of marks. The larger portion of this will go to increase the Crown Treasure Fund, and the remainder has been divided amongst the Empress Augusta, the Emperor Frederick and the Duchess of Baden.

MR BARRINGTON Brown, the expert who was sent by the Secretary of State to explore the Ruby Mines, has returned to Mandalay. He considers the Ruby Mines at and around Mogok of exceptional and wonderful richness, and is inclined to think that the area at present worked represents but a small portion of the gem-bearing region, and that larger discoveries will yet be made. From a cursory examination, he is fully convinced that the mineral resources of Upper Burma are very great, and that in their development lies the immediate future of the country. Mr. Brown is arranging to thoroughly investigate the country between Wadeya and Mogok.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lahore paper, writing on the Sirmur State, says :—"His Highness the Raja conducts all the affairs of State himself, and hears all appeals from the lower courts. His life indeed seems to be one of continual anxiety for the welfare of his subjects. The British Government have shown their recognition of his good qualities as a ruler by making him a G.C.S.I, and have raised the number of guns in his salute to 13, instead of 11 as formerly. Sirmur is part of the large territory formerly owed by the Rajput Chiefs of the Jesalmir family, of which the present Raja is a direct descendant. The territory, however, was taken by the Gurkhas in one of their former raids, and was retaken through the help of the British. The expenses of the expedition were paid for by a portion of the territory being made over to the English Government, as security, for a certain period. An old monument still stands in Nahan to mark the spot where several British officers fell in one of the many desperate affairs with Gurkha conquerors."

A shocking accident occurred at Mokameh on Monday at 12-15. One of the Shunting Staff, while coupling an engine to some wagons, was struck on the head by the coupling ball, which was sent round by the recoil of the wagons. The man fell senseless on the rail and two wheels of the engine passed over his neck and arm, killing him instantly. This is the second accident that has occured at Mokameh during the last fortnight. A little boy was run over while crossing the line, but as he was not dead he was picked up and taken by special train to the

next station where medical aid was procured. But he died shortly afterwards.

THE *Moscow Gazette* advises the Russian Government to watch attentively the proceedings of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the new British Minister at Teheran, to whom it attributes a plan to make a commercial conquest of Persia. The markets of Persia and Central Asia, says the *Gazette*, belong to Russia, who does not compete with England elsewhere.

THURSDAY, 26TH APRIL.

A CONTEMPORARY says that some difficulties have of late been found to occur in the North-West Provinces in the working of the Treasure Trove Act of 1878, and there have been indications that the procedure to be observed in the event of a trove is neither so well understood nor so precisely defined as is desirable. The Local Government have accordingly drawn up a new set of rules for the guidance of officers administering the law. At the same time, the Lieutenat-Governor takes special care to warn officers against employing these rules in a vexatious and meddlesome manner. The Government, it is pointed out, has an immemorial right over treasure trove, and one object of the Act is that valuable coins should be acquired and preserved; but the best way to frustrate the object is to subject finders to harrassing inquiries and prosecutions. To avoid the risk of giving such annoyance, police officers are in future to be instructed that no inquiry at all is necessary in cases where only a few coins are accidentally found.

ONE of our next cold-weather visitors will be Sir Charles Dilke, who contemplates a tour on the Afghan frontier, probably in company with Sir Frederick Roberts.

KAMAL KHAN, the well-known freebooter of the Peshawar Frontier, is reported to be dead.

A NEW York photographer has invented a new process for producing photographs on metal. It is said that up to the present time no one has been able to do this. The work shown at New York is described as very pretty and very delicate. The pictures are executed on watch cases, buttons, lockets, breast-pins and other pieces of metal. The process is a secret one, and the negatives are taken instantaneously and by means of a flash-light. A liquid used for developing the negatives appears to be the vital part of the production of photographs on metal.

THE latest use to which paper has been put is that of employing it in the construction of chimneys. The paper is made into blocks or bricks, which are joined with silicious cement.

SOME time ago a sensation was caused by the announcement that sugar could be refind by electricity. The Electric Sugar Refining Company in New York is now said to be getting its plant ready for manufacturing in Brooklyn, and it will use the process invented by Mr. Henry Friend. It is claimed that this system will convert a ton of raw sugar in two hours into perfectly hard white sugar, at a cost of 3s. 2d. a ton, and that the Company intends to turn out 3,000 barels a day of crystallised sugar of various sizes. The capital stock is a million dollars, and there are 453 shareholders, including a number of those interested in the sugar business.

THREE things were sought by the ancient alchemist—the philosopher's stone, the elixir of life and the universal solvent. The last of these, though long known to modern chemistry, has just been separated, but cannot be retained, simply because it attacks or destroys everything. This fury of the chemical world, says Mr. W. M. Williams, is the element fluorine; it exists peacefully in company with calcium in fluor-spiar and also in a few other compounds; but, when isolated, as it recently has been by M. Henri Moissan, is a rabid gas that nothing can resist. It combines with all the metals, explosively with some, or if they are already combined with some other non-metallic element, it tears them from it and takes them to itself. In uniting with sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium and aluminium, the metals become heated even to redness by the fervour of its embrace. Iron-filings, slightly warmed, burst into brilliant scintillations when exposed to it; manganese does the same. Even the noble metals, which at a melting-heat proudly resist the fascinations of oxygen, succumb to this chemical siren at moderate temperatures. Glass is devoured at once, and water ceases to be water by contact with this gas, which combining with its hydrogen, at the same moment forms the acid glass, dissolving hydrofluoric acid and liberating ozone.

THE *Bangalore Spectator* learns on good authority that the rumour regarding the Bangalore Division being reduced to a district or brigade is premature. It was so recommended by the Finance Commission, but the military authorities oppose such an arrangement and recommend that the area of the command be extended so as to include the Nilghiris, the South-West Coast and Trichinopoly. But so far nothing definite has been decided upon.

FRIDAY, 27TH APRIL.

THE Director of Public Instruction at Hyderabad has set aside Rs. 10,000 as the nucleus for the foundation of a School of Arts to raise the standard of the local trades and manufactures. The school is to be opened in *Hanamkonda* where the splendid facilities the place affords ought to be favourable to its infancy. Young men will be taught there weaving cotton and silk goods making carpets like those of Warrangal, carpentry, smithy and plating work and working in gold and silver, for all of which Hanamkonda offers the best models and the cheapest materials and labour. Sir Asman Jah, it is said, has a better collection of machinery than any private individual in India possesses, moreover he can work all the machinery himself. Sir Asman Jah promised in his proclamation to encourage the arts and manufactures: he has already done this by encouraging the silk and carpet manufacturing at Golconda. We have no doubt his Excellency will extend to Mr. Syed Hussain his warmest support.

IT is reported that the Maharaja of Kapurthala has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Fund for providing Calcutta with a statue of Lord Dufferin and a portrait of Her Excellency.

THE Thibetans showed fight for the first time since they were driven out of the stockade at Jeylul, on Thursday last. Colonel Graham made a reconnaissance in force to Kupup, and, coming on an outpost of the enemy there, exchanged shots. The Thibetans shortly afterwards retreated, and Colonel Graham, after carefully examining the whole valley, withdrew to the camp at Gnatong, now strongly entrenched. There were no casualties on the British side.

A CONTEMPORARY writes:—The elements of a pretty quarrel have been developed in the scientific world. The Darwinian deduction had its turn of abuse as an impudent intruder upon established opinion, and was scornfully derided in the beginning by believers in separate acts of creation. But in progress of time scientific opposition faded out and evolution became a matter of course beyond the limits of ecclesiastical criticism. Now it would seem that Mr. Crooke's great theory about the Genesis of the Elements is going through the stormy stage of its career. That distinguished chemist read an important paper before Chemical Society, of which he is President, on the 28th of March. It involved a further examination and development of the theory concerning the origin of the elements. Mr. Crooke's theory—resting upon very remarkable observations—endeavoured to trace the successive formation of the different elements from the ante-elemental condition of matter that must have preceded the differentiation of the atoms, to which he assigned the name "protyle." The theory is, of course, a hypothesis one; but, on the other hand, only a few months ago Mr. Norman Lockyer read a paper before the Royal Society on a notion of his concerning the aggregation of meteoric fragments. Meteoric fragments in their aggregation form planets, according to Mr. Lockyer, and planets when broken up form meteoric fragments Mr. Norman Lockyer, is well known to be the scientific referee of the *Times*, and the proprietor of the scientific paper called *Nature*. So it was not surprising to find the meteoric theory of the Universe applauded with great enthusiasm in both those organs who are all along vehemently attacking Mr. Crooke's profound speculation concerning the genesis of the elements. In the *Times* of March 30th his new paper is reviewed, and to the *Times* it seems "as wild and inconsequent a piece of guesswork as any of the speculations of the early Greek philosophers." But as for the progress of Mr. Crooke's grand conception, it is safely left to the guidance and protection of its own inherent force.'

WHATEVER may be the internal condition of Nepal, the authorities are evidently resolved to maintain the old relations with the over-lords in their neighbourhood. The Nepalese Mission, comprising some forty-five persons, arrived recently at the Court of Pekin, bearing the usual gifts.

IT is reported from Pekin that the Tibetan Resident has been recalled by imperial decree, and that the Ili Resident has been transferred to Lhassa. In a few months it is expected that the Sikkim difficulty will be satisfactorily arranged. The new Vice-Resident for Lhassa, who is well on his way thither, is the bearer of special introductions.

SATURDAY 28TH APRIL.

IGNATIUS Donnelly lectured on the Shakespere-Bacon controversy to a large audience in Chicago the other day. The lecture was to the effect that Shakespere was an ignorant play-actor, a beer-drinking son of a wool-picker, a fraud and a cheat who couldn't write; and that Bacon was the only man of his time who was capable of writing in polished language. Towards the close he observed that if there was any gentleman in the audience who knew of a point in favour of Shakespere he would be glad to hear it. One person inquired: In the preface to Henry Chappel's book, entitled "Kind Heart's Dream" published when Shakespere was about thirty years old, 'why does he refer to Shakespere as the author of the play? Mr. Donnelly: The reference to Shakespere is obscure in that preface; his name is not mentioned. Another man in the audience wanted to know why Ben Jonson and Kit Marlowe eulogized Shakespere instead of exposing him, if he was signing his name to plays he did not write. Mr. Donnelly declared that Ben Jonson was a secretary to Francis Bacon, assisting the latter to translate his works into Latin, and had declared Bacon to be the very acme of perfection in his writings, yet totally ignored Shakespere. A grey-haired old man got on his feet and asked Mr. Donnelly why, if Francis Bacon wrote the most perfect of all English works, he did not at some time claim the honour of their authorship. Mr. Donnelly replied facetiously that this question was answered *in extenso* in his book about to be published. In brief, he would say that Bacon did not claim the honour because in his time the writings were not rated so highly by the English people. It was left for the German critics, such as Schlegel, to reveal to the English the grandeur of the Shakespere writings. Another thing, Bacon was of such standing in society that it would not have benefited him to be known as a playwright, because plays in that day were regarded much as negro minstrelsy is now. In conclusion, after answering a great many more questions, Mr. Donnelly pronounced an eloquent eulogy on the genius and character of Francis Bacon. Then he said: "The cipher I have discovered is a reality. When you have seen my book you will admit it. While I may not have the rule and cipher perfect, they are approximately so, and there cannot remain a shadow of a doubt. My book will prove to the world that Francis Bacon wrote the Shakespere plays; and the man who ten years from now claims that they were written by the poor ignorant poacher and play-actor whom Sir Thomas Lucy chased to London for deerstealing, will be regarded as on the same level of intelligence as the old colored preacher in Virginia who declares that the 'sun do move.'"

IN the House of commons last night Mr. W. H. Smith, replying to a question relative to the Deccan Mining Company, said that Lord Dufferin had telegraphed saying that he had no objection to a Parliamentary inquiry. The motion of Mr. Labouchere for a Slect Committee of the House for inquiry into the Mining Concession was then accepted by the ministeril bench.

A BANQUET was given in Paris last night in honor of General Boulanger's election as a Deputy for the Department of the Nord. Replying to the toast of his health, General Boulanger absolutely denied that he aspired to be a Dictator. An immense crowd had gathered near the building where the banquet was held, and when General Boulanger took his departure he was met with a great ovation.

THE semi-official *North German Gazette* in a leading article says the Queen of England's late visit to Germany will influence most favourably the political relations between England and Germany.

THE Resident at Cashmere telegraphed (April 27) that cholera is still very prevalent at Srinuggur: full reports have not been received, but many deaths are reported; also 47 cases and sixteen deaths are reported from Anantang; ad several cases also from other parts of the Valley.

THE total number of deats registered during the week ending 21st April was 236, against 232 and 252 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 64. There were 73 deaths from cholera, against 59 and 68 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 25. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 55 and 20 respectively against 62 and 50 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·4 per mille per annum, against 35·2, the mean of the last five years.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1888.

MR. EARDLY NORTON ON THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Mr. Eardly Norton, of the Madras Bar, who has inherited the keen interest which his late lamented father, John Bruce Norton, used to take in the welfare of the teeming and dumb millions of India, continues to enlighten his narrow-minded and prejudiced countrymen on the aims and objects of the National Congress. Mr. Norton's well-known sympathies with the legitimate aspirations of the educated Natives which have been fostered by their knowledge of the literature of the West, make him an excellent exponent of their views and claims. In the course of a very able lecture recently delivered at the Chadarghat Young Men's Improvement Society, clearly showed that the National Congress owes its origin to the moral revolution effected by the enlightened and generous policy of the British Government. He said:—"The changes consequent upon the conquest of India by the British have brought into existence new elements and forces, which the ruling powers would do well to recognise and utilise. Among other important factors, the educational policy which the British Government has been steadily pursuing in this country has, to a very appreciable extent at all events, not only changed the order of things that existed under former dynasties, but has created a body of men who have been imbued and influenced with ambitions and aspirations which that very education has been instrumental in producing as a natural sequence." The position taken up by Mr. Norton is perfectly unassailable. There can be no doubt whatever that the honorable ambition of educated Natives to take a fair share in the administration of their country is the direct result of the educational policy which has been pursued since the time of Lord William Bentick. That policy was deliberately adopted after a great deal of discussion at the suggestion of no less a personage than Thomas Babington Macaulay. It is well known that the controversy of the contending Orientalists and Anglicists terminated in the official recognition and permanent adoption of English as the basis of instruction in all the higher branches of collegiate education. The Government generously came forward to encourage English education among the people of India with a view of cultivating and enlarging their minds and of qualifying them for the most responsible offices in the public service. The adoption of English as the basis of instruction in all the higher branches of collegiate education was followed by the establishment of Universities in India. This policy has produced its natural result.

What should the Government do under such circumstances? Its duty is obvious. Mr. Norton observes:—"The wisest thing the Government can do under the circumstances, is to recognise frankly the changed aspect of affairs, and devise means to coalesce them into a central focus and to provide means for the requirements of the times. As education advances, a new tide in the political life of the people sets in, and they begin to take note of what is and what is going to be. Any attempt to stem this tide on the part of the ruling authorities will terminate in political complication." This is the language of common sense and true wisdom. The new tide in the political life of the people that has set in, cannot be resisted, and any attempt to do so will be productive of incalculable mischief. One of the main objects which the Court of Directors had in view in encouraging education among the people of India was to qualify them for the more responsible offices under Government. The Government being trustees of the public revenues are not justified in incurring expenditure that can possibly be avoided. It is manifest that Government should import costly foreign agency for doing work which can be satisfactorily performed by cheap indigenous labour. Mr. Norton admits that the employment of Europeans in the highest posts is a necessity; but it does not necessarily follow that they should exclusively enjoy the comforts of all the high offices, and draw the revenues of the country which should be spent in the country and upon the people. He denies that there is any justification for reserving all high-paid posts for Europeans, when the services of men like Sir T. Madava Rao, Mr. Justice Muthuswamy Iyer and Dewan Raghunath are available. When such men are forthcoming they should be utilized as much as possible. But as things now exist, administrators like Sir T. Madhava Rao, Mr. Runga Charlu, Mr. Ramaengar and Dewan Raghunath Rao, of whom any country and any nation might well be proud, are compelled to seek in the Native States that advancement which they richly deserve, but which they cannot get in British territory. Mr. Norton strongly advocated the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst for the purpose of opening a suitable field of employment for the warlike races of this country. The Mahomedans, Sikhs and the Rajputs whose ancestors ruled provinces and commanded armies in the field in the days of the Mogul Empire, do not care for civil employment. They cannot be expected to be content with the charge of a Perganna or at most a sub-division or with a seat on an inferior judicial bench. They are pining away for employment suited to their rank, capacity and aspirations. Well does Mr. Norton say that the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst would prove a powerful corrective of the "idle, vicious habits and debauchery" of the scions of ancient and noble houses.

The object of the National Congress, Mr. Norton tells his countrymen, is to make known the wants and aspirations of the people of India not in a spirit of antagonism and discontent, but with a view to securing, by every legitimate means in their power, a share in the administration of the country to which they consider themselves entitled. Narrow-minded Anglo-Indians who are opposed to the political advancement of the children of the soil, hold that as India has been conquered by the sword, it must be kept by the sword. Mr. Norton pertinently reminds these gentlemen that if India has been won by the sword, it was the sword of the Native Sepoys that won it; and that England holds India not by sword, but by the loyalty of the Indians, who find it to their best interests that India should be under the rule of the most enlightened nation on the surface of the globe. Professor Seeley has conclusively shown that India conquered herself in order that she might enjoy the inestimable blessings of British rule. The very idea of holding the 250 millions of people by the sword is absurd. It is the mission of England to raise India from the torpor of ages and make her fit to govern herself. As long as this noble work is not accomplished, England's mission in India will remain unfulfilled. For centuries to come India must be under foreign rule, and so long as she cannot govern herself she cannot surely have better alien rulers than her present masters.

CANAL IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

Dr. T. H. Thornton, late of the Bengal Civil Service, read a most able paper on "The Evils of Irrigation in India, and their Prevention" before the fifteenth ordinary meeting of the Society of Arts, held on the 21st ultimo. The paper possesses a peculiar interest and value for the people of this country. Dr. Thornton speaks with personal knowledge of the evils which he describes. He was for many years employed under the Government of the Punjab in a capacity which enabled him at different times, to visit every canal irrigated district in the Province and obtain information from every class of persons interested. In the paper before us he proves to demonstration that the canals which have been constructed at such an enormous expenditure have not proved an unalloyed blessing to the people. The evils of canal irrigation to which he refers are as follows:—*First*, extensive impoverishment of soil, and deterioration of produce in the case of lands irrigated by canals derived from Himalayan sources as compared with lands irrigated by wells; *secondly*, water-logging and swamping of the soil in localities where subsoil water is near the surface; *thirdly*, the bringieg up to the surface salts known locally as "*reh*" and "*kallar*" prevalent in some of the clay soils, and thus poisoning the surface soil and rendering cultivation of all but a few crops impossible; *fourthly* and chiefly, the extension and intensifying of malaria, to the serious detriment of the health and physique of the population of canal-irrigated tracts.

It is needless to say that Dr. Thornton has completely proved his case. As regards the first mentioned evil—namely, impoverishment of soil—he points out that it is peculiar to canals fed from Himalayan sources. The evidence he adduces under this head is simply overwhelming. So far back as 1857, Mr. Sherer, in his Report on the Western Jumna Canal villages, drew attention to the deterioration of soil and produce. In 1864, Captain (Lieutenant-General) Crofton, in his Report on the Ganges Canal, did the same thing. Captain Crofton said: "The crops raised by the present cannal irrigation are, in general, notoriously inferior to those watered from wells." Mr. James Lyall, the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, an experienced Settlement Officer, writes in his Punjab Famine Report: "Without doubt, the constant cultivation and application of canal water tend to take the strength out of the land." Raja Sir Sahib Doyal Singh, one of the largest land-owners in the Punjab, says:—"It is commonly believed in the Amritsur Pergunna that the canal water has made the soil poor. * * * In the canal-irrigated villages of Gurdaspur the people say that the canal water has injured their soil." Sirdar Mahomed Hyat Khan, one of the ablest and most experienced Native officials in the Punjab, states:—"Irrigation from canals leaves a sandy deposit on the surface of the soil and weakens it." Mr. Palmer, Superintending Engineer of the Basi Doab Canals, writes:—"After the first, three or four years of canal irrigation a marked deterioration of produce takes place." Lastly, Sir James Caird, in his well-known Report on the condition of India, remarks:—"In those irrigation canals, which are fed from the melted snows of the Himalayas, the water comes down at a temperature much below that of the land to which it is applied, and carrying with it a deposit which is barren sand." Nor is deterioration of soil and produce the only evil result of canal irrigation. It causes water-logging and swamping of the soil and produces *reh* efflorescence which makes the cultivation of all but a few crops impossible. Large tracts of land in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab have been covered with *reh*, which absorbs moisture and keeps the ground dry. The evil is most wide spread in the lands irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal, where some 30,000 acres of once fertile soil have been rendered sterile by *reh*. Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, the Settlement Officer of Karnal, has given a graphic description of the situation in his report. In the North-Western Provinces about 3 per cent. of the irrigated area, or 60,000 acres, are affected with *reh* efflorescence, involving a loss of rent to the amount of, at least, £60,000 a year.

But the worst evil resulting from canal irrigation is the extension of malaria, which is more wide spread and more desolating in its effects than the deterioration of soil and produce. It is a well-known fact that by far the principal cause of death and disease in India is malarial fever, which courts its victims every year by millions. Mr. Justice Cunningham, in his paper on the public health of India, recently read before the Society of Arts, says:—"It is, I fear impossible to acquit several of the great Indian Canals of having, certainly at some, if not all, stages of their history, tended to increase the liability of the population to fever and the deadliness of that disease." In constructing canals no regard is paid to the drainage of the country. Take for instance the Western Jumna Canal. The natural lines of drainage were dammed up by the canal and its water-courses, and as an inevitable consequence the soil became a swamp and the people fever-stricken. The mortality from fever in the Karnal district became so terrible that in 1847 a Committee was appointed to investigate the matter. The Committee reported that the unhealthy conditions were due to interference with the natural drainage of the country and oversaturation of the soil. Twenty years afterwards the Punjab Government deputed Dr.

Adam Taylor to make a sanitary survey of the tract. He found many villages in which from sixty to eighty per cent. of the residents were suffering from enlargement of the spleen. In 1877, Mr. Ibbetson, in his Settlement Report of Karnal, of which mention has been made above, wrote:—"The saline water, and such rank grass as is able to spring up in the salt impregnated land, give the cattle diarrhœa and glandular affections, enfeeble and kill them; while the large area, which is each year covered with water in the rainy season, and dried up by the sun during the remainder of the year, exhales from its putrifying vegetation a malaria which poisons the blood of the villagers, renders them impotent, and kills them with spleen disease." In 1885, the fever death-rate in the villages irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal was about 40 per 1000. In the town of Sanpat the fever death-rate rose to the high figure of 62·93 per 1,000. Similar results are observable in the villages irrigated to the Basi Doab Canal. In the North-Western Provinces, no less than 80 per cent. of the mortality of 1885 was registered under fevers, the death-rate from this cause being 25·48 per 1,000. It is worthy of note that the increased mortality from fever occurred in 12 irrigated districts. In Bengal, too, the same thing has happened. The embankments on the Sone canal have caused much obstruction to the drainage of the country, and what has been the consequence? In 1885 there was not a single village in the Shahabad district in which malarial fever was not present, and at Sasseram all the inmates in almost every house were affected. It is true that in the Madras Presidency the reported death-rate from fever is low; but then we must not forget that in the Southern Presidency the canal areas, if Sir Arthur Collins is to be believed, are perfectly drained. No one can deny the existence of the evils which have been described by Dr. Thornton, and it behoves the Government to take prompt and effectual measures to remedy them.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL

VIII.

His Honor the President redeemed his promise to the deputation which waited on him, and laid their memorial before the Council on Wednesday. His Honor in doing so repeated what he had told the deputation and said that although he would not allow technical objections to stand in the way, the questions disposed of could not be very well re-opened except upon fresh and weighty reasons. Such an introduction was ill-calculated to win the favour of even the best constituted and kindliest disposed of Councils, and we are not surprised that the Bengal Council, constituted as it is, practically ignored all that has been urged in the mem orial. Whatever technical objections might be thought fit to be raised in respect of the sections already passed by the Council, surely they did not hold good in respect of those that still remained to be disposed of, because forsooth a Select Committee, however full and strong it may have been, chose to frame its recommendations one way or another. And yet Wednesday's and Saturday's proceedings showed that such objections would be *practically* made to stand in the way, so far at least as the bulk of the Council was concerned, and there was no manifestation that the standing majority would have their decisions altered in the light of the reasons urged in the memorial.

The late Kyd Street disaster gave Sir Henry Harrison another opportunity for sacrificing landowning interests, which was too good to be lost, and which was availed of as an episode in Wednesday's meeting. The organs in the Press of those who live chiefly in hired houses made a capital of the catastrophe and raised a cry which might have been confined to the limits of reason. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had the sagacity not to refer to the outcry openly, but threw out a hint that the Council would be most happy to support any member who would go in for yet more stringent building-regulations than the executive had ventured to embody in the draft Bill. In preparing beforehand the Hon'ble Members to consider the point, Sir Henry referred to a serious accident (evidently not the Kyd Street accident, for the Coroner had not yet held his formal enquiries about it and returned his verdict) and said that a Coroner's jury, having made some enquiries, came to some finding in reference to the functions of the Municipality with reference to inspection of buildings. The Municipality took legal advice and the opinion was clearly expressed by their solicitors that the existing sections did not impose any obligation on the part of the Municipality in controlling buildings which were not dangerous to high ways. The Goverment, on receipt of that letter, thought it desirable to take the opinion of the Advocate-General, and that opinion was to the same effect. In preparing this bill, therefore, it was felt desirable to include the old section in it and leave matters on the same footing. The Corporation has the power, when a building is dagerous to a public street, to interfere. That limited power is now sought to be extended, and will be extended, we are afraid, in the way best calculated further to harass the ill-starred house-owners.

The proposed guarantee that the Town funds should not be spent on the suburbs, but the remitted Police charges alone should be spent on them, is supposed to be afforded by the following addition to section 37:—

". . . devote to the improvement of the area newly added to the Calcutta by this Act not less than three lahks of rupees annually from the receipts of the revenue funds described in sections 102, 103, and 105 of this Act:

Provided that the instalments of interest and reserve fund payable on any capital sum expended under clauses (3), (4), and (5) of this section for the improvement of that area shall be taken as part of the three lakhs of rupees."

This will, as we have pointed out in a recent issue, afford but a poor guarantee, and there is nothing to prevent the Government exercising its vast powers under the controlling sections when any portion of the Suburbs happen to be seriously neglected.

The discussion on increased water-supply has a special interest just now considering that the Corporation are indulging at the present moment in pranks which leave the citizens without absolutely any supply of water in this grilling weather. Sir Henry Harrison's fad about reduced ferrules prevailed, and the Hon'ble Babu Kallynath Mitra's proposal to raise the water supply from 3000 to 5000 gallons for every rupee paid on account of water-rate, was, as might be expected, lost. The Hon'ble gentleman was also unwilling that the size indicated in the schedules should be left to the discretion of the Commissioners instead of being prescribed by law in the light of Sir Henry Harrison's researches. But this proposition was shelved in till the time came for considering the schedule by which the size was regulated. We fail, however, to see the logic of such a proceeding, and we cannot allow ourselves to hope that the "further data" which the Council has been promised, will improve the situation in any way.

Next came the Hon'ble Babu Kallynath Mitra's and Dr. Gurudas Bannerjee's unavailing struggle against the iniquitious and illegal proposal to allow the Corporation to acquire more land than may be *bona fide* required and to dispose of any portion not wanted, for replenishing the Municipal exchequer. Dr. Bannerjee proposed that the following substitution for the section proposed would be more equitable—"acquire any land required for the purpose of opening, widening, extending, or otherwise improving any public street, or of making any new public street, and the buildings, if any, standing upon such land." And Babu Kallynath Mitra moved that sub-sections (*b*) and (*c*) of the section be omitted. Both these proposals were in the usual course of things lost, and Sir Henry Harrison in his characteristic way explained off the unanswerable arguments adduced in support of these proposals, as merely "a re-echo of the arguments against the construction of the new road from the Hughli Bridge to Sealda," as if such arguments were are criminal.

4

IX.

Saturday's business was chiefly confined to the obnoxious building and hut regulations, most of which, as a matter of course, were carried. The Hon'ble Kallynath Mitter unsuccessfully moved for the omission of section 235, which empowered the Commissioners to affirm or reject any building-site upon which the person wished to build. This was an innovation on the existing law. When the Bill was last placed before the Council this innovation had not been introduced in it, as it was considered sufficient to leave it in its former position. But since then it had been thought fit to insert the section to which he objected, and it was adopted by the large majority. The British Indian Association had taken objection to the section, and the hon'ble member had himself taken exception to it in the Select Committee. His objection to it was that the powers proposed to be given to the Commissioners were very extensive, and unless those powers were exercised with great discretion, they were likely to be abused, and injury and injustice would be done to the owner who proposed to build on the site. Sir Henry Harrison in reply appealed to his Health Officer and the never failing Health Society, and held that but for these regulations clean and clear streets in Calcutta would be an impossibility. As the Hon'ble the Advocate-General remarked that the section left it entirely to the caprice of the Commissioners to say what was a proper site, he thought some proper site should be designated, namely, how many feet or how many yards from the street the building should be, otherwise the section would invest the Commissioners with an inordinate amount of arbitrary discretion, which, it was not at all advisable, they should possess. The Hon'ble Dr. Gurudas Bannerjee, however, fared better and succeeded in obtaining the concession that, where any site is disapproved by reason of its falling wholly, or in part, within the lines of any projected street, the owner of such site shall be entitled to reasonable compensation, if the site or the portion thereof that falls within such lines be not acquired by the Commissioners within one year after the date of such disapproval

The Hon'ble Kallynath Mitra urged for the omission of Section 242, which provides for penalty of constructing buildings without the Commissioners' permission, in lieu of, or in addition to, the powers of demolition, and alteration of buildings commenced without submission of a ground plan or without the site being approved. He said that the Commissioners having the power of demolition, the additional power to prosecute would be to punish the offender a great deal more than he deserved. But his amendment was lost. In lieu of compensation being made payable, if Commissioners failed to pass orders in due time, it was conceded that the person giving such notice may, notwithstanding the prohibitive provitions in the Bill, proceed to build or rebuild the house.

Babu Kallynath Mitra next fought in the cause of the poor hut-owners, in whose case a mere notice to the Commissioners of intention to erect or alter a hut ought to suffice. A hut does not, as a rule, cost more than 40 or 50 rupees each in construction, and to expect persons who desire to build them to go to the expense of preparing plans, would be a positive hardship. The procedure should be as inexpensive and simple as possible. But this amendment and Dr. Banerjee's amendments having the same object in view, were lost. The Council was in this connection treated to some splendid denunciation by one of the Hon'ble European members, of the "savage, indecent and filthy manner" in which the poor rate-payers ventured to live, even in such a quarter of the town as Theatre Road. He thought stringent provisions were necessary to preserve the health of more prosperous residents. The Council would not be acting consistently with the procedure it has hitherto adopted, if it did not adopt the suggestions so *feelingly* made by the hon'ble member.

At the meeting of the Council on Wednesday last, when the Hon. Kally Nath Mittra moved the omission of Sections 252 to 256,—sections, which relate to the construction of *bustis* according to a standard approved plan. The mover of the amend-

ment explained that the reasons which induced him to move the omissions of these sections were that other sections of the Bill fully provided for the proper construction and sanitation of these buildings. He also pointed out that *bustis* were usually built by tenants according to their own wishes, and it was hard to hold owners of the lands on which *bustis* were built, responsible. If *bustis* were built, which were not approved, the Commissioners had it in their power to alter and improve them. The amendment was put to the vote, and, of course, negatived by a large majority. Some other amendments on these and allied sections were, therefore, withdrawn, and others, after a short debate, negatived. These related to "standard" plans of *bustis*, intention to change the character of *busti* lands, levy of a rate for cleaning a *busti*, drainge of houses, privies, alleys, sewers, &c. The Hon. Gurudas Bannerji moved the omission of Section 319, which provided that if for any reason any building was unfit for human habitation, a Magistrate might prohibit the use of such building for such purpose. The Hon. Kally Nath Mitter and the Hon. Gurudas Bannerji moved the omission of the Section which empowered a Magistrate to prohibit the overcrowding of dwellings. The powers, it was rightly urged, given in these sections, were unheard of, arbitrary and extraordinary, and should not have been inserted in the Bill. The amendments, however, were lost.

We have grown quite sick of recording losses of amendments moved by the native members of the Council, aiming at minimising the evil effects of the Bill. One satisfaction now will be, though but a poor one, that we shall have to do so no more, as no more amendments will be allowed to be brought before the Council. His Honor the President has however consented to allow Sir Henry Harrison to move any verbal amendments which may suggest themselves on a revision of the draft, and has fixed Saturday fortnight for this purpose. It will now be necessary to undo the evil done by the Bengal Council and the objectors to the measure should stir betimes.

As to the proceedings of last Saturday they were on a par with those we had before. The Hon'ble Baboo Kali Nath Mitter moved that section 324 be omitted. The section provides that on a certificate countersigned by the Health Officer, any male person suffering from any dangerous epidemic, endemic, or infectious disease, may be removed to a hospital or place provided for the reception of such persons; such persons being, in the opinion of the Health Officer, without proper lodging or accommodation. He rightly pointed out that the effect of the section might be to remove a Hindoo person from his place of abode to a hospital superintended by other than a Hindoo. That would certainly be interfering with the religious scruples of the subject, and it will never do to wound those feelings. The Hon'ble Dr. Gurudas Banerjee supported the amendment and along with it moved an alternative amendment that at the end of the section the following proviso be inserted:—"Provided that such person gives his consent to such removal." But this did not help the amendment and it was last. The Hon'ble Babu Kali Nath Mitter's motion that section 325 referring to the disinfecting of buildings which upon the certificate of the Health Officer, the Commissioners might be of opinion required cleansing or disinfecting was also lost.

Want of space precludes our noticing the numerous other amendments that were moved and lost. In recent years we have had no legislative measure in regard to which the Government has so completely and so deliberately ignored and over-ridden openly expressed public opinion. The public has done its duty in protesting against it as strongly as it could and the Government has passed the measure in spite of the protest. The protest, however, cannot and will not end there.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT IS announced that the Viceroy will probably not leave India till December. There is said to be no truth in the circumstantial report that Lord Dufferin intends to go home in July, and that Lord Reay goes to Simla to act as Viceroy till the arrival of Lord Lansdowne.

THE condition of the Emperor Frederick is unchanged. The fever continues, and the temperature varies at intervals. The doctors in attendance consider that there is no immediate danger, and it is possible that his Imperial Majesty may linger for weeks.

THERE was an anti-Boulangist demonstration of students at Paris on the 21st instant. They paraded the streets for some time uninterruptedly, when suddenly a counter-demonstration of the admirers of the General emerged from another street. Both the processions met, and a struggle ensued, during which many were injured. A force sent by the authorities scattered the processionists.

SAYS the *Englishman*:—'The exhausting effect of the Jubilee on the distribution of honours is still being felt. Whatever honours may be forthcoming, we understand that the customary 'Honours' Gazette' of the 24th of May will not appear this year." Honors without the Honor's Gazette would not make any material difference, we suppose.

ACCORDING to the same paper a scheme for the acceleration of the Calcutta mail service is under consideration. It is proposed that the train conveying the Calcutta mails for England should travel at a greater speed than it now does; that it should only halt at a few stations, and that it should be fitted up with kitchen and dining saloons, so that passengers may take their meals in the train. A train of this character could, it is estimated, save nearly twenty-four hours in the journey between Calcutta and Bombay. Thus, instead of leaving Calcutta at nine o'clock on Tuesday evening, the passengers and mails for England would not be required to leave Calcutta until seven on Wednesday evening, and the train would arrive at Bombay about three o'clock on Friday afternoon. A similar train would leave Bombay on the arrival of the English mail, and effect a corresponding saving in time in the journey to Calcutta. The arrangement if effected will be a distinct gain.

SOME delay will occur in the preparation of the new forms prescribed by the Bengal Government for the payment of Government dues by money orders, and the old forms will probably be continued to be used by zemindars who have them in their possession. An order has, therefore, been very considerately issued to District Officers by the Board of Revenue that no money order should be refused merely because the old form is used instead of that prescribed by the new rules. We are sure this little concession will be much appreciated.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at Constantinople of serious conflicts between the Turks and Christians at Canea in the island of Crete. The Christians have killed and mutilated five hundred Mussulmans, after which they paraded about the town in the most defiant manner, crying vengeance against the Turks and also threatened and insulted the Governor. Matters assumed a most alarming character, but with the aid of the military order was restored after some resistance. Ten leaders of the Christians have been arrested.

IT is said Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao resigns his post of Minister to the Maharaja Holkar. The reasons of the resignation are not fully known. The Dewan Bahadur on his arrival at Madras is said to have told his friends:—"I am now in this position here—I have neither resigned, nor been dismissed, nor have I had permission to leave Indore." That is ambigious certainly.

THE legislative session at Simla will see the introduction of a Merchandise Marks Bill somewhat on the lines of the Act under that title recently passed in England. The measure has been recommended to the Government of India by the Secretary of State, and is likely to be approved by the mercantile community. The Bill will be directed solely against fraudulent practices in trade. It will offer, it is said, no impediment to legitimate trade customs, and as these matters require careful handling, Mr. Scoble will for the present simply introduce the Bill and give opportunity for its discussion and for consideration by those interested. Another measure that will be introduced this year at Simla is a Bill for the amendment of the law affecting charitable endowments, a measure which will aim at improving the status of the trustees of such institutions. A new and comprehensive Railway Bill is proposed to be introduced as soon as it has been considered by the Secretary of State.

CALCUTTA is not the only place that is suffering from water-famine. The sufferings in the Mofussil also are severe, and in the District of Hooghly not quite 4 miles from the Sudder Station there are places without a single tank which can supply good drinking water. Similar complaints come from the district of Nuddea where water has to be fetched from places 2 or 3 miles distant. The inevitable result is the breaking out of cholera in many places. As for Hooghly it is thought that if the lockgates of the Damooda were opened, relief might be obtained. The excessive heat dries up tanks and rivulets, and Municipalities and District Boards would do well to strengthen their resources by good deep wells. The Corporators of Calcutta have taken off most of the wells and tanks, the result being absolute privation when there is no water in the tap, which is the case for 23 hours, in this grilling weather, out of 24.

THE amalgamation of Sind with the Punjab has not yet been finally decided on. Bombay will be given ample notice before the step is taken, although its capricious demand about territorial compensation stands little chance of being complied with. The idea is that Nagpore should go to Bombay in lieu of Sind, and Chotanagpore to the Central Provinces by way of making up matters.

WE have had some pleasant showers last week which have brought down the temperature perceptably. We had gales and high winds too. But Bhudressur and the adjacent villages fared worst. At about seven P. M on Friday last they were visited by a tornado, almost as severe as that which occurred at Dacca some days back. It lasted for about three minutes sweeping away huts, uprooting trees, breaking down the cornices of *pucca* houses, and throwing a number of boats on the beach of the river. About twenty to thirty lives were lost besides a considerable quantity of property.

THE Annual Meeting of the Association for the Cultivation of Science will be held at the Association Rooms, to-day at 5-30 P. M. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, President, will preside on the occasion. We hope there will be a large attendance at the meeting.

THE Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the British Indian Association was held at the Association Rooms on Saturday last, at 4-30 P. M. Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur was in the chair. The annual report, which will be found in another culumns, was adopted, and the following office-bearers were elected:—

President.—Raja Doorga Churn Law, C. I. E.

Vice-Presidents.—Maharaja Norendra Krishna Bahadoor, H. H, the Maharaja of Durbhunga, Prince Ferokh Shah, and Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee, C. I. E.

A LARGE American vessel known as the *Continental*, with a cargo of 60,000 tons of kerosine oil, has been wrecked off Palmyras Point, in the Bay of Bengal and abandoned. The scene of the isaster was at a point 42 miles from Balasore.

COMPLAINTS are frequently made that Subdivisional Officers so arrange their work as to render it necessary for large parties of mukhtars and clerks to follow their camps. It may not always be possible to avoid this inconvenience, but it should be, the Government rightly 'lays down' distinctly recognised that the attendance of a number of persons from head-quarters, having no concern in the work of inspection, is injurious to the objects with which these tours are undertaken. Sub-divisional Officers, it has been directed, should endeavour to do as much of their regular case work as possible at the head-quarters, employing themselves while on tour in making local enquiries.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service with effect from 2nd April. It is not known who will succeed Sir Charles in the Viceroy's Council. Rumour and public opinion point to Mr. Mackenzie; and if the choice of the Government falls upon him, a better choice could not possibly be made. As for Sir Charles, we are very sorry to lose him, for he was of a type of officials that is rarely to be met with now-a-days. Whether as the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, or as a Legislator, whether as a Councillor or as the President of the Public Service Commission, Sir Charles has shown large and genuine sympathies with the people of the land, and has ever been foremost in helping to redress their grievances. We sincerely wish him god-speed and hope that in his retirement he will continue to take the same active interest in the welfare of India, as he has hitherto done.

WE have received a neat little Bengali compendium on Hindu Law by Babu Jogesh Chunder Singha B. L. The book will be of great use to the muktears and to non-professional people unacquainted with the English language. A large number of reported cases has been referred to in the book, and will, we are sure, be of considerable use to those for whom the work is intended.

THE Port Commissioners are of opinion that it is unreasonable that they should be asked to pay any portion of the cost of making the proposed Road between Howrah Foreshore Road and Strand Road and adhere to their previous resolutions on the subject. They are prepared to make over the land required upon certain conditions.

IN Wednesday's meeting of the Bengal Council the Hon. Mr. Macaulay moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act IX of 1871, an Act for the construction of a bridge across the river Hughli between Howrah and Calcutta. When the Act was before the Council in 1871, a great divergence of opinion was manifested as to the sources from which the revenue which was to provide for the maintenance of the bridge, the payment of interest on the loan from Government, the extinction of debt, and the creation of a Reserve Fund, should be derived. The original scheme of the Bill was that the basis of the revenue of the bridge was to be a terminal charge upon goods which entered or left the Howrah Railway station by the East Indian Railway, whether they crossed the bridge or not. The local tolls, that is the tolls on persons and goods actually crossing the bridge, were to be a sort of supplementary source of revenue, which, it was hoped, would be ultimately abandoned. It was urged that to make goods which did not use the bridge pay for it was wholly indefensible in principle, and that the proper people to pay for the bridge were those who made use of it. The principle of the levy of the terminal charges, however, was adopted by a majority of the Council. The Port Commissioners subsequently proposed the abolition of local tolls. The Agent of the East Indian Railway first supported this view, and reported to his Board in London, and they agreed with him, that the toll bar by which the local tolls were collected was so great a source of vexation and irritation to the public, that he would wish to see these tolls abolished. At the same time he proposed that the terminal charge on wheat should be remitted. The Howrah Municipal Commissioners were in favour of the abolition of the local tolls. The Trades' Association also believed that people had become accustomed to the terminal charges, and considered that the local tolls should be abolished. The Calcutta Corporation would on the other hand have the tolls maintained, and the proceeds equitably divided between the Municipalities of Calcutta and Howrah for purposes of improvement. The Chamber of Commerce maintained their opposition of 1871, and urged that the terminal charges should be abolished before the local tolls were interfered with. In view of these differences of opinion Sir Rivers Thompson decided to remit the terminal charge on wheat from 1st April 1887, leaving the other questions for settlement when the debt of the bridge should be actually extinguished. With this view his Honor, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, agreed, and His Honor recently appointed a representative Committee to consider the whole matter. The Committee were unanimous in recommending, first, that the local tolls should be abolished, and second, that some terminal charges should be retained. The terminal charges recommended for remission were those in rice and grain pulses of all sorts, seeds of all sorts and salt. This would represent a relief to trade of about Rs. 1,60,000 in addition to about Rs. 66,000 the amount of the charge already remitted on wheat. The retention of the charge in certain articles with the interest on the Reserve Fund, the rent of bridge lands, and the earnings of the tug steamer would provide, it is said, an income sufficient to cover the necessary expenditure. As regards the disposal of the surplus they have proposed to make over two lakhs of rupees to the Calcutta Municipality to help it in making a road to lead from the Bridge towards the Sealdah Station.

AT the last quarterly meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, Babu Durgagati Banerjee in reviewing the quarterly reports drew attention to the high death-rate in the town during the quarter, higher than that of London, Glasgow or Dublin, and quoted the opinion of the Health Officer that the mortality from cholera was attributable to the want of water. The speaker also drew attention to the fact that a Committee had been appointed some months ago to report on the reason for the deficient supply, and enquired why their report had not yet been forthcoming. He attributed this want to the negligence of the executive, and especially of the Engineer. Babu Amritanath Mitter also commented on the deficient supply of water and suggested that something practical should be done at once to remedy this want of water in the town. Comments and resolutions will not quench people's thirst, and practical steps in this regard should at once be taken. The application from the Suburban Commissioners to allow the residents located alongside and within 300 yards of the Circular Road, to take water for drinking and cooking purposes from the standposts, has been disallowed, and the Chairman's suggestion to give them the loan of ten water carts to take water from the Municipal standposts four times a day for distribution in the localities afflicted with cholera during 1½ months has been sanctioned. We have no objection to the Suburbs being relieved so far as possible, but the requirements of the Town must yet demand the first attention, for the amalgamation is not yet a *fait accompli* That no present relief is likely to be forthcoming was amply evidenced by the Chairman's explanation. The report of the water Supply Committee was delayed, it was said, only because Mr. Kimber's note was not yet received. Although the Engineer's report satisfied him, the Chairman was afraid that it would not satisfy the Commissioners, for he had written it from an engineer's point of view. He was afraid the result would be disappointing, and he was confident that it would not satisfy the Commissioners. The outlook is decidedly unpleasant.

AT the same meeting Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer of the Corporation, came in for a good deal of wigging at the hands of his 72 masters. Babu Surendranath Banerji drew attention to what he considered certain objectionable expressions made use of by the Health Officer in his report. He took exception to the tone and temper of those remarks in which Dr. Simpson had indulged. The speaker made special reference to a remark made by the Health Officer in which portions of the northern division of the town were compared with the condition of an "African village." The Chairman also was of opinion that it was scarcely fair for the Health Officer to have written in a tone which led one to believe that the Corporation had neglected their duty. Nawab Abdul Latif thought that the language was neither respectful nor correct, nor at all worthy of Dr. Simpson's position and the position of the Commissioners. The protest of some European Commissioners notwithstanding, a resolution was passed requesting the Chairman to draw the attention of the Health Officer to the passages in his report to which exception has been taken in the meeting. The passages seemed to the Commissioners to be couched in an exaggerated strain and wanting in that courtesy which they are entitled to receive in a report of their Health Officer. The Commissioners in meeting have given Dr. Simpson an opportunity of explaining these passages before they determine whether he should be called upon to withdraw them.

THE *Times of India*'s London correspondent telegraphs that Mr. H. Labouchere, M. P., brought forward in the House of Commons a motion to appoint a Select Committee to enquire into the circumstances attending the formation of the Haidarabad (Dekkan) Mining Company. The motion was generally supported, and has been accepted by the ministry. The India Office disclaim any knowledge of the actual purchase by Abdul Huq of £150,000 worth of shares for the Nizam's Government, and deny having given Abdul Huq any assistance in regard to the concession. The shares of the Company are now quoted on the London Stock Exchange at only £6-10.

WE are glad to find that the promoters of the National Congress have taken the field betimes. The North-Westerners are laudably determined not to be out-done by their Bengal and Madras friends, and, the Allahabad Congress promises to be as successful as its Calcutta and Madras predecessors. Pundit Ayodhyanath who from an oppositionist has been converted into a warm friend of the Congress, has addressed large and influential meetings at Lucknow and Cawnpore, and has been largely successful in enlisting Mahamedan sympathy. Mr. A. O. Hume is as usual rendering yeoman's service to the cause and is busy in organizing District Committees to co-operate with the promoters of the Congress. Mr. Hume lately addressed a meeting at Jubbulpore in which he alike deplored the attitude of a certain section of the Mahomedan community, and the intemperate language used by a certain section of the native press in condemning it. Both the extremes are to be regretted, and we sincerely join in Mr. Hume's hope that in time they will be better advised. We are, as Mr. Hume said, training ourselves, and through us the masses, to take a lively interest in political questions by creating a truly representative assembly. We are proving to the Government of India that it is bound to report that we have learnt our lesson, and are able to take a fair share in the Government of the country. Your object should be to explain to the people verbally and by printed pamphlets and catechisms the object and scope of the Congress. At the end of the year, people will have learnt sufficiently to understand that their own welfare lies in the direction of the Congress. They will be then able to select their local delegates, who in their turn will elect the District delegates for the Central Congress. This plan succeeded in

Madras admirably; the common people took extraordinary interest in the whole question. When all parts of India become like the Madras Presidency, the voice of the country will carry influence with the Government of India and the people of England. It is high time to perceive that races in India, whether black, or white, or olive-coloured, have the same common interest in all the great political questions of the day. Those days are long gone by when people apprehended that a constitutional movement was distasteful to the Government officials. As long as your object is to help the Government, to do justice towards your interests and generally to the proper adminstration of the country, as long as your *modus operandi* is loyal, temperate, and constitutional, there is no English officer who will find fault with you. Our principal object is not to monopolize the Government; we only claim a fair share in it, so that our voice may be heard in England. If the people at home come to know that the Governor-General's Council is fairly divided on a question, they will know what the matter is, and what to do."

LOCAL.

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION CALCUTTA.

The Thirty-Sixth Annual General Meeting of the British Indian Association was held at the Association Rooms, on Saturday, the 28th April, at 4-30 p. m.

There were present:

Maharaja Narendra Krishna, Bahadur, *President*, in the chair; Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohan Tagore Bahadur K.C.S.I., Raja Durga Churn Law C.I.E., Raja Purna Chunder Singh Bahadur, Kumar Debenro Mullick Bahadur, Mr. J. N. Ghosal, Babus Jadulal Mullick, Shamcharan Law, Prasad Das Dutt, Charu Chunder Mullick, Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Srinath Chunder, Chandilal Sing, Sitanath Roy, Hurry Mohan Bose, Benode Behary Mullick, Nobin Chand Bural, Jogendra Chunder Ghosh, Kunjolal Bannerjee, Dwarkanath Mukerjee Rai Bahadur, Tinkari Mukerjee, Baikuntha Nath Bose, Brojendra Kumar Roy Chowdry, H. M. Rustomji Esq., Kumar Debendronath Roy, Nawab Mir-Mahamad Ali, and the Hon'ble Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee C.I.E.

The proceedings were opened by the President calling on the Secretary to read, on behalf of the Managing Committee, the following report on the working of the Association during the past year.

Committee's Report.

The Committee have the honor to submit the following report on the working of the Association during the year 1887.

The following subjects engaged the attention of the Committee during the first half of the past year: (1) Income-Tax. (2) Public Service Commission. (3) Code of Criminal Procedure. (4) Law of Civil Wrongs. (5) Gilchrist Scholarships. (6) Bill for the Protection of Inventions and Designs. (7) Calcutta Port Improvement Act. (8) Municipal Bill for the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta. (9) Relief of the Sufferers from the wreck of *Sir John Lawrence*. (10) Branch Railway Line to Puri. (11) Proposed Establishment in London of an Imperial Institute in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee; (12) and the Puri Endowment Grievance.

Full details of the proceedings of the Committee in regard to these subjects were given in the Committee's report submitted in September last. This report will, therefore, dwell on the details of work done since July last.

Before proceeding to notice the subjects, mentioned below, taken up by the Committee during the last half year, they deem it necessary to observe that their representations on the subject of income-tax on Bastu, julkur and forest dues, of which mention was made in the last half-yearly report, have not gone for nothing. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has referred the question to the Government of India and requested the Board of Revenue to satisfy themselves that no cesses are collected in regard to julkur rents.

Restitution of Conjugal Rights.

On the 6th of July last, the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, under cover of his letter, No. 2822 g, forwarded a copy of a letter from the Government of India (Home Department, No. 14—989, dated 17th June 1887) containing a proposal for amending the provisions of Section 260 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, so far as they related to the execution of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights, and requested an expression of opinion of the Association on the questions referred to therein. The Committee in their reply, dated 20th August last, stated that they had given their careful attention to the papers referred to above as well as to the public discussion on the subject; but that they had failed to perceive the propriety of the views expressed by the Bombay Government; and that they were of opinion that the proposed amendment of the Civil Procedure Code (Sections 295 and 260) and enactment of certain provisions upon the lines of the English Law (47 and 48 Vic. Chap. 68) were not only not felt to be necessary or desirable by the bulk of the people, but that they would be also highly inexpedient.

The subject is in its entirety a very wide one. It involves the question of compelling the Civil Courts to make decrees for enforcing rights arising from marriages which have been contracted in infancy and impugning the validity of marriages contracted during nonage. The word "infancy" as applied in the Government letter would invalidate all marriages contracted before the legal age of 18 years. The Government of India admitted that the provision for "suits for the restitution of conjugal rights is a useful one;" but they thought that the powers exercised by the Civil Courts to enforce compliance with a decree given in such suits should be curtailed, as the law, subjecting a reluctant wife to imprisonment, was repugnant to modern ideas. This involves an inconsistency. If the penal clause be rescinded, the suits which are acknowledged to be useful, would be quite infructuous. A provision for suits for restitution of conjugal rights is a necessary complement of British Legislation in this country. It is a provision intended to render judicial support to the lawful exercise of a certain right without prejudice or interference with personal laws. In most cases the obligation of the defendant is not denied; the plea is generally about certain kinds of hardships affecting that obligation, and it is, therefore, nothing to the aggrieved parties, if the courts simply declare the right to exist. The most material question in such cases is as to the way in which the order of the court is to be enforced. The law makes no distinction between different classes of suitors in cases of refusal by a person to comply with the court's order. The Committee saw no reason why an exception should be made with regard to one class of suitors. The very provision in the law for imprisonment of the offending party is productive of a wholesome effect upon society. The Committee, therefore, did not hesitate to say that a provision for imprisonment was essentially necessary to compel obedience to the court's order, or to punish wilful disobedience by a woman whose conduct admits of no palliation; but to let such cases go without punishment would serve to loosen the bonds of marriage and would in no way promote the good of society. The Committee failed to see why an amendment was thought necessary or desirable while the law had worked smoothly for so long a time. Again, no case of hardship was made out by the friends of Rukhma Bai in the Bombay case, when the order was passed after a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case by the highest tribunal of the land. The outburst of sentiment which it evolved, was, the Committee thought, not free from certain pecuniary considerations. The defendants' case would not have elicited a fraction of sympathy it had done had she been consigned to prison for contempt of court or for non-payment of a debt. The Committee felt diffident to advert to the opinion about imprisonment being repugnant to "modern ideas." It was enough for the purposes of their argument that imprisonment of *purdanasheen* women for debt or for contempt of the orders of court, remains a law of the land. Again, the Committee observed that cases do arise where imprisonment is necessary and salutary. Attachment of the property of the wife for disobedience of the order of the court would not in most cases serve as a check against such conduct; the woman's right to future maintenance being protected from attachment by law, the husband would have no remedy whatever for the wrong done to him, and the courts in most cases no means for compelling a woman to obey their orders.

The Committee further stated that a revision of the law on the lines suggested in paras 3 and 4 of the letter of the Government of India would be quite unsuitable for the requirements of this country. The 1st suggestion, under the circumstances stated above is, therefore, quite undesirable. The 2nd refers to alimony.—The law of the land already provides it. While the husband is liable to imprisonment for non-payment of maintenance, decreed by the Civil Court or ordered by the Magistrate under section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the wife can feel no hardship if she is subjected to the same penalty for wilfully refusing to return to her husband.

The third suggestion, the Committee thought, would be of no practical value. In the great majority of cases, there would be no property to deal with, and the most reprehensible recusancy backed by sin would, therefore, go perfectly unchecked and unpunished. Where the woman had any property of her own the proposed provision would rather act injuriously on the defendant. Under the law of the land, the duty of supporting children rests with the father. The Hindu law even makes *'stridhan'* the exclusive property of the woman, and the husband and his sons cannot inherit it as long as a daughter is present. If the property be taken away by way of compensation to the husband, it would, in a polygamous country, render numbers of women completely helpless. The *purdanasheen* woman will be driven to beggary or sin for her living.

The fifth suggestion was that non-compliance with the decree should be deemed to be desertion and a suit for separation might be instituted. If a husband commited adultery, the wife might petition for dissolution of marriage. This would be peculiarly one-sided. It would provide for dissolution of marriage for adultery on the part of the husband, but is silent as regards the wife. The Government suggested a modification in para 4, but the proposal is opposed to Hindu law which punishes unchastity in women with the greatest rigor, and is inconsistent with the Indian practice of polygamy. Judicial separation with alimony would be a premium on immorality. The English law provides relief in cases of desertion by the husband or wife by divorce, which remedy is wholly repugnant to the feelings of the people and utterly irreconciliable with the institution of marriage in this country.

In conclusion your Committee stated that the Indian Government in attempting to legislate upon the subject would have to confront questions of Hindu religion and law of inheritance with all its ramifications which vitally affect the structure of Hindu society. The Committee further pointed out that the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure in this respect was in uniformity not only with the provisions of Section 36 of the Parsee Marriage Act, 1865, but also of Sections 32 and 55 of the Divorce Act 1869.

The proposal of the Government of Bombay for a modification of the law on the subject was embodied in a new Section in the Imprisonment for Debts Bill, introduced into the Viceroy's Council in 1886, since passed into law as Sec. 2 of Act VII. of 1888. The Committee are glad to say that the Legislature has not only abandoned the proposed amendment of the law when it found that it involved questions affecting religious rites and laws of inheritance which could not be lightly or summarily dealt with, but it has at last granted the relief sought for several years ago in their letters, dated 28th June, 1881, and 3rd March 1882.

Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Its Unequalled Efficacy in Cases of Chronic Cough—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successful used in the treatment of Chronic Cough's. It effectully corrects the morbid action and deposits of mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tube, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware oi the great reputation enjoyed by the Light Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in statsng my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by ne means disagreable, and might even be called plesant. I can fully believe that, from its tichness in chemical prinriples, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cougd, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumpsion." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pint, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, Hige Holborn London.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*April* 25, 1888.

General.—Moulvi Dilwar Hossein Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4, Act VII (B. C.) of 1880, in that District, vice Babu Dino Nath Dey, transferred.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department:—

Mr R F Rampini, Temporary Additional District Judge, 24Pergunnahs, and Mr H W Gordon, District and Sessions Judge, Sarun.

Babu Nimarun Chunder Ghuttuck, Sub Deputty Collector, on leave, is posted to Julpigori.

Babu Radhika Lal Shome, Sub-Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for two months, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Sriram Moitra is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Radhika Lal Shome, or until further orders.

Mr. F. B. Peacock; C. S. reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 23 March 1888.

Mr. J. R. Hand, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhanuah, Shahbad, is allowed leave for six months, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Tulsi Dass Mukerji, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is appointed to have charge of the Nelphamari Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Umesh Chunder Bannerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nelphamari, Rungpore, is transferred to the sudder station of that District.

In modification of the order dated the 27th March 1888, Babu Gopi Krishna Lall, Sub-Deputy Collector, Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to Manbhum.

Mr M J W Augier, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is transferred to Monghyr.

Mr E G Glazier, C S, reported his departure from India on furlough, on the 15th instant.

Moulvie Subhan Ali Khan, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Sitamurhi, Muzafferpore, is allowed leave for two months, under section 16 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 13th ultimo.

Babu Prankissen Dass, Sub-Deputy Collector, Satkhira, Khulna, is allowed leave for one month and twenty days, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 28 h ultimo.

Mr W H Page, District and Sessions Judge Murshidabad, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Sarun, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr H W Gordon, or until further orders.

Judicial Department,—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Dr E W Chambers of his appointment as a Presidency Magistrate for the Town of Calcutta.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X. of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Juggo Bundhu Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr E B Thompson of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Tajpore Bench, in the District of Durbhunga.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

A Head draftsman on 60 to 70 and a clerk on Rs. 30.

Applications with testimonials to be sent to District Engineer, Mau Division.

I. M. RY, *Jhansi*

Notice is hereby given that probate of the last Will and Testament of Sreemutty Monimohiny Dassee late of No. 6 Gopikristo Pauls Lane in the Town of Calcutta widow of Biswanath Chunder deceased was on the 25th day of April instant granted by the High Court of Judicatdre at Fort William in Bengol in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction to Radharomon Dutt of No. 35 Brindaban Bysacks Street and Romanath Sen of No. 12 Gopikristo Paul's Lane the executors named in the Will wish power to sell Government Securities.

SWINHOE and CHUNDER
Attorneys at Law.

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight-Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

ELECTROPLATING.

SUPERSEDED.

CONVENIENT! SATISFACTORY !! ECONOMICAL !!!

ARGENTINA.

The only RELIABLE and DURABLE Silver Solution and different to all others in preparation.

This Silver Solution without the aid of a Battery, plateswith pure metallic silver *articles of Copper, Brass, German silver, Brittannia metal &c., &c., by simple rubbing. Useful also for cleaning and polishing instantaneously Gold and Silver ornaments imparting to these the lustre of diamond. The preparation is guaranteed not to contain the slightest trace of mercury or any acid. It will stand the test of fire and the strongest sulphuric acid maintaining brilliancy* 60° *above boiling point.*

For fuller details see Directions which accompany each phial. Price Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra. *Sole Agents: Panjab Agency Co.*, Orders, sho uld be addressed to Manager, Panjab Agency Co. Lahore, Panjab.

GOLD! PURE GOLD!! GOLD !!!

AURINA.

The only reliable and durable Gold in Solution.

Aurina plates with pure metallic Gold arr ticles of Copper, Brass, Steel, Silver, German-silvee &c., &c., operated *on with the aid of a miniatur-Battery which accompanies each phial.* Guaranteed manufactured from the best and purest Gold only. *See Directions.*

Price Rs. 7.

Sole Agents: Punjab Agency Co.,
Orders should be addressed to Manager, Panjab Agency Co., Lahore Panjab.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

FOR YOUR SEEDS.

FOR THE RAINS, FOR THE RAINS.

FOR YOUR FLOWER GARDEN.—30 sorts of Trees, Shrubs, Himalayan Pinus, Thujas, Cypress Indian Poinciana, rare Colvillea, Surno Dhuturah and other double kinds and other first class ornamental seeds. Rs. 2 a packet.

FOR YOUR VEGETABLE GARDEN.—25 sorts of all sorts of country vegetable seeds especialy th several new kinds of Begoons Sims, &c., &cl, sweet Da go Danta, Palla Shusha, Sags, &c., &c. R.e. 1 8 a packet.

FOR YOUR TIMBER GARDEN.—15 sorts of real Indian Timber Tree seeds such as Sagoon, Gambhir, Sishoo, Jhaoo, &c., &c, Re. 1 a packet,

FOR YOUR CREEPER GARDEN—12 sorts of choice and beautiful Creeper seeds together with double Uprajitas of blue, white and yellow sorts. Re. 1 a, packet.

FOR FURNISHING YOUR GARDEN DURING THE RAINY SEASON—12 sorts of rainy season flower seeds—new Zinias, Balsams, Gaillardias included. Re. 1 a packet.

A big book in simple Bengali language to teach how to sow the above seeds, their manure, &c., in which is appended twelve months' calender of sowing seeds in a clear manner. Re. 1-8 a copy with postage.

For all the packets of seeds and the book Rs. 6 instead of Rs. 8 as put down above if taken together. No deducation allowed for packets or book if taken separately.

Come and see our unrivalled stock of Fruit Grafts in our Dum-Dum Garden and take away any guarantee for their genuineness if you like before giving us orders.

Send for the Catalogue, with half-anna postage stamp in Junenext.

NETTO GOPAL CHATERJI.

Pikeparah Nursery,
Calcutta, Jan. 1888.

স্বর্ণজ্বরা।

জ্বর, কাশী, মর্জ্জাগত জ্বর প্রভৃতি জ্বর বহুমূত্র স্নায়ুদৌর্ব্বল্য এবং অপরের অসাধ্য ক্ষতরোগ প্রভৃতি কঠিন পীড়া সমূহের অমোঘ এবং অবর্থ মহৌষধ এক সপ্তাহ ব্যবহার করিলেই ঔষধের গুণাগুণ জানিতে পারা যাইবে। বিবিধ ডাক্তার কবিরাজ ও সম্ভ্রান্ত লোক এই মহৌষধ ব্যবহার করিয়া আরোগ্যলাভ করিয়াছেন এবং ভূয়ঃ ভূয়ঃ প্রশংসালিপি প্রেরণ করিয়াছেন তন্মধ্যে দুই এক খানি পাঠ করিলেই সমস্ত অবগত হইবেন। ঔষধের মুল্য সপ্তাহ তিন টাকা ডাকমাশুল।০ চারি আনা। সেবনের নিয়ম ঔষধের সহিত পাঠান হইবে।

শ্রীমাধব চন্দ্র দত্ত
৭০ নং দুর্গাচরণ মিত্রের ষ্ট্রীট দরজিপাড়া, কলিকাতা।

Calcutta 26th February 1885

Having had the misfortune to suffer from diabetes for a period of four years I had recourse to all the known remedies without any benefit. I had at last sought the aid of Baboo Madhub Chunder Dutta of Durzeeparah who has completely cured me by his reputed medicine the "Sonajara." My urine bas acquired normal quantity and quality, no trace of suger is now to be found. I can therefore fully hear testimony to the efficacy of his sovereign remedy,

BENOY KRISHNA DUTTA L.M.S.

*Calcuttr 15th May*1885.

I do hereby certify that the Sona Jarah which Babu Madhub Chander Dutta prepares according to the instruction of a Devotee possesses better properties than those of so Aurvedic, and Homoepathic Orum.

I have seen cases of incipient Phithises cured by it. It cures every sort of fever, it cures diabetes, Dysentry and Uterine deseases and ultimetly it mends the monthly courses and thereby it materialy assists in prolucing conception, and besides it cures the bad effects of mercury and of Syphilis. One who has read the Barnets, gold as a remedy on diseases will be fully convinced of its efficacy as an almost Universal Medicine in all the diseases to which the hunan frame is subject. It cures impotency and increases longevity, it is a slow but sure and healthy stimulant to the Viso Mortor nerves and therefore it gives vigour and vitality to every organ of the body. These facts can be proved by the innumerable cases which Babu Madhub Chunder Dutta and his ancestors had treated during the last 80 years.

RAIRAM NARAIN DASS BAHADUR

Late professor, Surgery V. *Class of the Calcutta Medcal College and Sealdah Medical School &c. &c.*

I do hereby certify that Babu Madhub Chunder Dutta has completely cured my eldest son from Phithisis with Hectic fever within a short time when all other treatments failed.

BENY MADHUB MITTER.

Head Clerk I. G. Dockyeard Kidderpur.

হোমিওপ্যাথিক গৃহচিকিৎসা।

শ্রীযুক্ত রায় ক্ষেত্রনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় বাহাদুর প্রণীত হোমিওপ্যাথিক, কবিরাজি, ফকিরি, ব্রহ্মচারিদত্ত ও টোটকা প্রভৃতি নানা প্রকার চিকিৎসা ও ঔষধের ব্যবস্থা আছে। অনধিক ৪০০ পৃষ্ঠা, ভাল কাগজ, ভাল বাঁধা,—দাম দুই টাকা মাত্র। চুচুড়ার গ্রন্থকারের নিকট এবং নিম্ন ঠিকানায় পাওয়া যায়।

৭৮ কলেজষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা, পিপেলস লাইব্রেরি।

GOLD CREAM.

THIS SOLUTION OF GOLD, *without the aid of a battery*, PLATES with PURE METALLIC GOLD, all articles of Silver Jewellery, Bangles, Choories, &c. by SIMPLE RUBBING.

WILL stand the TEST OF FIRE, and guaranteed TO WEAR equal to SOLID GOLD for years

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EVERY PARCEL.

☞Price Rs. 3 only☜
(TERMS CASH or V. P. P.)
ADDRESS :—

THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY Co. "LD."
BAREILLY (N. W. P.)

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
51 Secretary and Treasurer.

THE

STANDARD.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Total Assets	£6,696,425
Annual Revenue	£904,754
Existing Assurances	£20,000,000

THE Directors of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY have the pleasure to announce to the Public that the Rates of Assurance for India have been considerably reduced as from and after the 16th November 1887. The benefits of this reduction will apply to old assurers provided their policies are under the ONE CURRENCY SYSTEM : that is to say, that the sums assured and the premia are both payable either wholly in Sterling or wholly in Rupees.

EXAMPLES OF THE NEW RATES.

A POLICY OF ASSURANCE

for Rs. 10,000

Can be effected upon the terms un dernoted :

MONTHLY PREMIUM.				
		Rs.	As.	P.
Age	20	21	6	8
,,	25	23	8	8
,,	30	26	13	0
,,	35	30	1	8

Native rates (which are slightly higher).

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH : GEO. L. KEMP,
27 Dalhousie Square, *Secretary.*
413

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

THE

"CALCUTTA MUSICAL DEPOT"

HAROLD & CO'S

"IMPROVED HARMONIFLUTE"

OR

BOX HARMONIUM

Cash Prices :—Rs. 40, 50, 75, 90 & 95.

Note the reduction in prices

"HAROLD-FLTUES"

3 Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 125 ; 3½ Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 150.

HARMONIUMS.

3 Octaves, Rs. 75, 4 Octaves, Rs. 90, 5 Octaves, from Rs. 120.

CORNETS.	VIOLINS.	CLARIONET
From Rs. 50.	From Rs. 10.	From Rs. 35.

MUSICAL BOXES

The best & largest assortment in India, plaving choice Indian airs.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300

"THE

CALCUTTA

MUSICAL

DEPOT."

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.
404

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 9 8	28 10 0	33 14

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.
D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4 Rawdon Street

07

বেদান্তদর্শন

The VEDANTA DARSAN.—Containing the *Sutras* of Vedavyasa, *the Vasya* or the Commentaries of Sankaracharjya, and *the Tica* or the Glossory of Govindananda with a literal translation of the *Sutras* and *Vasyas* in Bengali. Published from the "Nirapeksha Dharma Sancharince Sabha." The price for the first twelve parts Rs. 6, Rupees six only in advance, Postage annas six. "Mohesh Chunder Paul, *Editor and Publisher of Panchadasee, Upanisads and Darsan Sastras &c., &c.*, 141 Baranasi Ghose's Street, Jorasanko, Calcutta.

DR. K. H. BHATTACHARJYA.

(Specialist for diseases of eye and ear.

141, Manicktollah Street West Simla Bazar.

Fee Rs 4. 10

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LD.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS OF

Pumps for hand, Cattle and Steam Power,

FIRE AND GARDEN ENGINES.

IMPROVED HYDRAULIC RAMS.

ROTARY LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,

with balance wheel and handle, screwed for iron pipe and fitted with brass unions for hose.

The cams of this Pump require no packing, and consequently cannot get out of order; they operate with very little friction and the least degree of wear, having a smooth and easy operation with almost total absence of noise and jar. It will work against any pressure from 10 to 50lbs. and discharge a constant stream to any height; by the attachment of a hose it will throw a steady stream from 70 to 100 feet from the nozzle with ease.

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LD. 21

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectales.

LAWRENCE & MAY

All the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their patient.

Major General Murray, C. B., Commanding Lahore Division, writes:—

Some four years ago you supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair of the same kind.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS
IN INDIA,
1A, Old Bond Street,
LONDON,

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY

AND

Major General Sir Michael Biddulph, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure in leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me with, and I shall always gladly recommend your pebble Spectacles to my friends.

34, HARE STREET CALCUTTA. 44

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING CLASS OF THE KESHUB ACADEMY.

65-2 Beadon Street.

Has got an efficient and well experienced staff guaranteed and ready to repair watches and clocks of every description at a moderate charge.

The general public are invited to patronize the the Technical Institution by sending their watches and clocks to the following address.

Watches from the Mofussil are returned after repair by value payable parcel.

PROSUNNO COOMAR SEN
Secretary.

W. NEWMAN & CO., LD.

CLEARANCE LIST OF BOOKS.

(MORE OR LESS DAMAGED)

AT

Reduced Prices.

	Rs.	As.
Cruickshank (George), The Life of. In two Epochs. By Blanchard Jerrold. Illustrated. 7*s.* 6*d.* ...	3	8
DeQuincey (Thomas), His Life and Writings, with unpublished Correspondence. By H. A. Page. 2 vols. 12*s.* ...	5	8
Derozio (Henry), The Eurasian Poet, Teacher, and Journalist. With Appendices. By Thomas Edwards Rs. 3. ...	2	0
Hook (Theodore Edward), The Life of. By the Rev. R. H. D. Barham 6*s.* ...	3	0
Hawthorn (Nathaniel) and his Wife. A Biography. By Julian Hawthorn. 2 vols. 24*s.* ...	10	0
Lyton (Edward Bulwer, Lord), The Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of. By his son. 2 vols. 30*s.* ...	14	0
Trevelyan (Lady). Selections from her Literary and Artistic Remains. By David Wooster. 10*s.* 6*d.* ...	5	0
Trollope (Anthony). An Autobiography. 2 vols. 21*s.*	6	8
Buckland (Frank), Life of. By Geo. O. Bompas. 12*s.* 6*d.* ...	6	0
Chambers (William and Robert). Memoir. By W. Chambers 3*s.* 6*d.* ...	1	12
Duncan (John). Scotch Weaver and Botanist, Life of. By W. Jolley, 7*s.* 6*d.* ...	2	8
Hays (Francis). Women of the day. A Biographical Dictionary of notable contemporaries. 5*s.*	2	6
Handel, The Life of. By W. S. Rockstro. 10*s.* 6*d.*	5	2
Hare (David), A Biographical sketch of By Peary Chand Mitter. Re. 1-8 ...	1	0
Haweis (Rev. R. H.) My Musical Life. 15*s.*	5	0
Lorenzo de Medici. By Alfred Von Reumount. 2 vols. 30*s.* ...	15	0
Pasteur (Louis). His Life and Labours. By his Son-in-law 7*s.* 6*d.* ...	3	12
Tayler (William). Thirty eight Years in India, from Juganath to the Himalaya Mountains. 2 vols 100 Illustrations Rs. 25-0. ...	13	0
The History of the Struggle for Parliamentary Government in England. By Andrew Bisset. 2 Vols. 24*s.* ...	10	8
The Real Lord Byron. New Views of the Poet's Life. By John Cordy Jeaffreson. 2 Vols. 31*s* 6*d.* ...	16	0
Russia and England in Central Asia By D. C. Boulger. 2 Vols. 36*s.* ...	16	0
A History of the Reign of Queen Anne. By J. Hill Burton 3 Vols. 36*s.*	20	0
Letters of Jane Austin. Edited by Edward Lord Brabourne. 2 Vols. 24*s.* ...	12	0
Life of Lord Wolseley. By C. R. Low. 6.	3	0
Kaye's History of the Sepoy War, Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny, and Pincott's Analytical Index to Kaye's and Malleson's Indian Mutiny. Original Price Rs. 88-8-0. The complete set of seven volumes now offered at ...	68	8
Memoirs of Karoline Bauer, from the German. Vols. III and IV. 32*s.* ...	14	0
Burrow's Imperial England. 6*s.* ...	1	8
Rambaud's History of Russia from the earliest times to 1877. 2 Vols. £2 ...	20	0
Wheeler's Early Records of British India; a History of the Early English Settlements in India. 15*s.* ...	5	0
Taylor's Students' Manual of Modern History. 7*s.* 6*d.* ...	3	8
Life of Voltaire. By James Parton. 2 vols. 8vo. 32*s.* ...	12	0
Patridge's, The Policy of England in relation to India and the East. 3*s.* 6*d.* ...	1	6
Six Centuries of Work and Wages. The History of English Labour. By J. E. Thorold Rogers, M. P. 25. ...	9	0
Dobson's Civil Service Hand-book of English Literature. ...	1	0
Gill's Myths and Songs from the South Pacific. 9*s.* ...	3	0
The Gaol Cradle—Who Rocks it? 2*s.* ...	0	12
Keane's Hand-book of the History of the English Language for the use of Teacher and Student. 3*s.* 6*d.* ...	1	8
Stories from Early English Literature, with some account of the Origin of Fairy Tales, Legends, &c. By J. J. V. Dodds. 5*s.* ...	2	0
Latham's Outlines of General Developmental Philology 4*s.* 6*d.* ...	2	0
Ballantyne's (Mr. Sergeant) The Old World and the New; being a continuation of his Experience. 14*s.* ...	5	8
Bach's (Musical Education and Voice Culture. 5*s.* ...	2	0
Trade, Population and Food. A Series of Papers on Economic Statistics. By Stephen Bourne. 12*s.* ...	4	8
Society in London. By a Foreign Resident. 6*s.* ...	2	4
Blavatsky's Isis Unveiled. A Master-key to the Mysteries of Ancient and Modern Science and Theology. 2 vols. 45*s.* ...	24	0
Bewick's Select Fables of Æsop and others 6*s.* ...	2	6
Humour, Wit and Satire of the 17th Century, collected and illustrated by John Ashton. 10*s.* 6*d.* ...	4	8

W. NEWMAN & Co., Ld.,

4 DALHOUSIE SQUARE,

CALCUTTA.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its World-Wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseases Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Blood Disorders.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is Immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually Creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter, by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and centre of the Brain itself. Kindles Afresh the Fire of Life from the sole of the Foot to the very Crown of the Head, Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, so that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure, and whilst pleasant to the taste never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly Invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its Energising affects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a Remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep become him and refreshing. The Fece becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes Brighter, the Skin clear and Healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only medicine of the kind or name awarded Cetificates of Merit of the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4, where all countries were Exhibitions. And the only Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE Registered under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Mark, London.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The enormous Sale and very remarkable cures effected by Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON. N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London. England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable limitations by India and the Colonies, made up from cheap useless Drugs in Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£3,006,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....,, 2,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 625,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

The Revenue of the Life and Annuity Branches for the year 1885 including interest, was

£550,611.

The Life and Annuity Fund now amounts to £4,292,488-9-0.

The figures show the undoubted Security of this Office.

During 1885, 1,000 new Policies were issued producing £32,756-11-3 of new premium.

The Bonus for the quinquennium ending 1885 was £1-9 per cent. per annum, upon the sums Insured and previously declared Bonuses.

Insurance effected on the Whole Life, Terminable Premium Endowment, and Short Period Systems.

Medical Fees and all such expenses paid by the Company.

Premiums may be paid *yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly without any additional charge.*

Native Lives are accepted at Special Rates.

BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,—1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Macgregor Esq.—*Receiver of the High Court.*

W. C. Morgan Esq.—*Solicitor.*

Robert Steel Esq.—(R. Steel & Co.) *Merchant.*

LOCAL LIFE MANAGER:

C. J. G. PATERSON.

From whom all information and prospectus may be obtained.

JUST OUT.

KRISTODAS PAL—A STUDY

by N. N. GHOSE, BAR-AT-LAW.

Post free. Rs. 2-8.

"An acceptable memorial."
The Englishman.

"Almost a model of what such writings should be"
The Indian Daily News.

"Can Stand a fair comparison with almost any book of its kind in the English languge."
The Indian Messenger.

"Really a treat in a literary point of view."
The Indian Spectator.

"Writen in excellent style ....highly suggv"*a*
Indu Proksh

KESHAB CHANDRA SEN, HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS.

by Protap Chunder Mozumdar Rs. 4. 4 Postfree

S. K. LAHIRI & Co.,
54, College street, Calcutta

171

CHATERJI BONERJI & MUKERJI.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
155-2, BOWBAZAR STREET CALCUTTA.

We have always in stock a large supply of medicines chests, Books and other sundries and are enabled to supply the freshest things at the lowest possible rate, Hick's Thermometer Rs. 3-8, globules &c. Rs. 2 per lb. Pocket filter Rs. 2-8 &c.

NOTICE.

The Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling, will be kept open from April 1st. to November 15th, 1888, for the accommodation of all classes of Indian gentlemen except Eurasians. For further particulars please see the Indian Mirror.

Hari Mohan Chandra,
Secretary, Managing Committee.
The Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling.

GOLD MEDAL,
PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

These wolrd-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality ; for sixty-five years universally styled the "BEST IN THE WORLD."

Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

JEWELLERY & PODDARY SHOP
OF
S. K. DAS
(L. E. JNANANKURA)
RAMPUR BOALLIH RAJSAHYE

All kinds of gold and silver ornaments such as Diamond rings from Rs. 125—40, Pokhraj rings (almost resembling the lustre of Diamond) 20-16, Diamond cut double gold necklaces 200-35, Diamond cut gold Armlet 200-35, Earrings 80-45, Kan 300-150, Seal Rings 16-10, Silver Ganga Jamoona Anklet 60-30, &c., and silver plates and pearl necklaces, are always kept ready for sale.

2. The solder used in any ornament does, in no case, lower the value of the gold of the ornament, when melted, more than one rupee per tollah.

3. All ornaments purchased at the shop, are received back on deduction of one rupee per tollah for gold and one anna per tollah for silver ornaments ; the price refunded being regulated by the market price of gold and silver at the time.

4. Necklaces and armlets with diamond cuts which are generally made with gold that lowers the value of the gold 4 to 5 Rs. per tollah, when melted, are, to special order, made without using any solder of lower value.

5. Mofusil orders with earnest money are instantly supplied per value payable post.

CERTIFICATES.

আমি শ্রীকৃষ্ণ বাবুর নিকট যে সমুদয় আভরণ লইয়াছি, তাহাতে কোন কৃত্রিমতা দেখিতে পাই নাই।

কাকিনীয়া রাজধানী। শ্রীগোবিন্দ মোহন রায়।

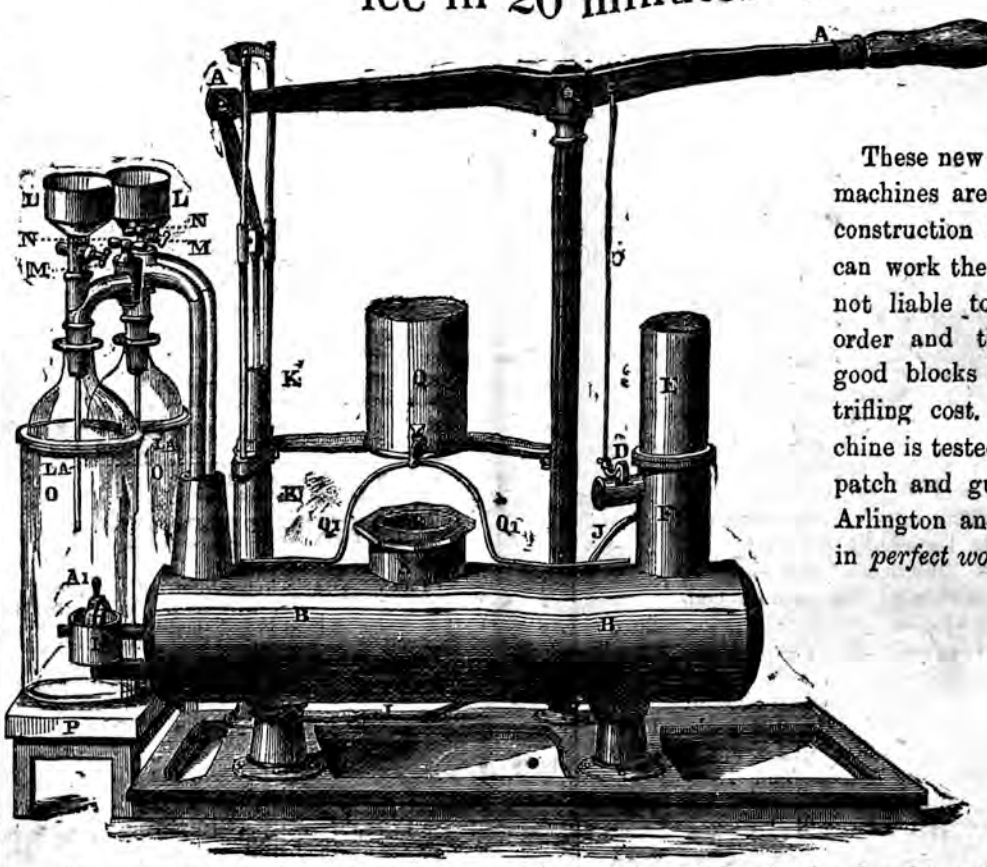
"আপনার দোকানে প্রস্তুত গহনা গুলি অতি সুন্দর গঠণ হইয়াছিল, এবং যতদূর জানিতে পারিয়াছি, তাহতে বুঝিয়াছি যে, তাহা অকৃত্রিম এবং সুলভ।"

Bipinvihari Gupta, M. A. Professor Presidency College.

"Since some years I have been dealing with Baboo Sree Krissen Das as a customer and all the ornaments, both gold and silver, he suppiled to me, and made to my order, during the period, were of good quality and of chosen pattern. Everything was very neatly done and promptly delivered. I confidently recommend him to public patronage.

55 Chunder Nath Chowdhury, L. M. S.,
Vice-Chairman, R. B. Municipality."

ARLINGTON AND CO.,
CALCUTTA.
ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
Sufficient ice for cooling several glasses of water in 5 minutes or 2lbs of pure sold tasteless ice in 20 minutes



These new improved ice machines are so simple in construction that a child can work them; They are not liable to get out of order and they produce good blocks of ice at a trifling cost. Every machine is tested before despatch and guaranteed by Arlington and Co., to be in *perfect working order.*

An instruction book explaining the meaning of the letters in the drawing and the mode of working is supplied with every machine.

CASH PRICES.
Packed ready for Shipment or Transport.

	Cash.
An improved ice machine (or making a pound of ice in 20 minutes, with all requisites.	190 0 0
An improved ice machine (or making 2 lbs of ice in 20 minutes, with all requisites	275 0 0
An improved extra cylinder very strong ice machine (or making, 2 lbs of ice in 20 minutes with all requisites.	375 0 0

Agents for the Pneumatic and Ammoniacal Ice machines.
ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers in Air-tight tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c.
COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

No more Operations!
KAMINI MONI DEVI'S.
SPECIFIC FOR PILES AND FISTULAE IN ANO.
PATENT! PATENT !! PATENT !!!

Published in *India Gazette* of 6th September 1884 page 320. The Hon'ble Sir Augustus Rivers Thompson the Lieutenant Governor favored the Patentee with instructions to Dr. B. Simpson, the then Surgeon-General, Bengal, to have the merits of the specific tried in the Campbell Hospital under the care of Dr. Coul Mackinzie, the Superintendent ; and the Specific which is derived from the vegitable kingdom effected wonderful cures without any interference of surgical operations.

Price quart bottle of mixture including powder Rs. 4. Pint Rs. 2. Packing charges annas four.

For further particulars and directions on special points apply to DUTT & SING,
22 Shikdarparah Street,
Jorashanko, Calcutta

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs. A
Per Month	1 2
,, Annum	11 8
,, Single Copy	0 3

IN MOFUSSIL.	
In Advance per Annum	15
Arrear Do.	15

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Per line	0 4

Printed and Published by Priya Nath Das, *at the* Hindoo Patriot Press No. 2, Scott's Lane Calcutta.

LOCAL.

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION. CALCUTTA.

(*Continued from page* 211.)

PUBLIC OFFICERS AS CANDIDATES AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Your Committee on the 23rd of August, 1887, submitted a Memorial to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal praying that the practice of Judicial and certain other public officers standing as candidates for election as Members of Municipalities and District and local boards be disallowed. They represented that the object aimed at by Government in introducing the elective principle in the constitution of local bodies was to give the people a voice in the selection of representative men and to educate them in the work of administering their own local affairs. They apprehended that this object would not be realized if people were not allowed perfect freedom in the selection of candidates, and if any sort of pressure was brought to bear upon them. That freedom is seriously restricted when a Magistrate or an Income-Tax Officer presents himself as a candidate for election. The loss of time of public officers which the practice in question entails should also be considered in determining the question raised. It is not only detrimental to the service, but also to the interests of the public that officers should devote their time and energy to works intended to be done by unpaid Agency, when they could employ them much more usefully in the discharge of their legitimate duties. A single place taken away and given to a public officer, deprives one member of the community of the opportunity of educating himself in the work of Municipal administration, and the public of a representative voice in the deliberations of their District and local boards. In some cases it is certainly desirable to give Municipalities and District and local boards the benefit of the talents and experience of certain public officers. This can be easily done by Government which has reserved to itself the power of appointing a certain proportion of the Members. In conclusion your Committee solicited His Honor the Lieutenant Government to pass an executive order prohibiting Judicial officers in the Muffasil from standing as candidates for election, the High Court having passed similar orders, prohibiting Munsiffs (unless there are more than one) in a Choukee from becoming Municipal Commissioners. The subject of Municipal elections has been engaging the attention of the Government, and the Committee hope that their representations will be taken into careful consideration.

ENHANCEMENT OF RATES OF SCHOOLING FEES IN THE HARE SCHOOL.

The rates of schooling fees of the Hare's School having been enhanced on the ground that there was a deficit in the accounts of the school, your Committee submitted a representation on the subject to the Government of Bengal. They stated that the school was always a self-supporting one and yielded a surplus. In 1879-80 there was a surplus of Rs. 13,866; in 1884-85 the income and expenditure were equal, but in 1885-86 there was a deficit of Rs. 1,622. Your Committee observed that the expenditure of the school increased from Rs. 24,116 in 1879-80 to 28,040 in 1885-86, on account, 1stly, of the gradual addition of increments to the salaries of the teachers according to graded rank; and 2ndly, of the cost of house-repairs. Teachers who had earned the right to increment in other schools, were transferred to the Hare School and thus the funds of the school were saddled with burdens not its own. If this additional expenditure were provided for from the increment fund which was created under the orders of Sir Ashley Eden, the Hare School would be greatly relieved and the deficit would, to a great extent, disappear. The second item, the Committee pointed out, should not be a burden upon the school, as the monthly grant of Rs. 500 sanctioned by Government was afterwards resumed on the understanding that Government would provide house-accommodation free of charge. The present house was built by Government on Government land and kept in repairs by Government. If the cost of repairs, now met from the school fund, be debited to Government there would be a surplus and not a deficit. Your Committee further observed that they were doubtful whether the enhancement of the rates of schooling fees, ordered by the Director, would improve the financial condition of the school to a large extent. As there are other schools which enjoy a higher reputation of efficiency, and the rates of schooling fees in some of them are lower than in this school, students would leave the Hare School and join the other institutions. The enhancement of schooling fees, the Committee apprehended, would vitally affect the welfare of the Hare School and might ultimately lead to its abolition. The Committee further submitted that this school was originally founded for the benefit of the poorer classes of the native community, and kept up during the life-time of the founder as a free school for natives. After his death Government undertook to maintain it as a Memorial of the founder. If the order of the Director of Public Instruction were carried out its Memorial character would be injured. The name of David Hare is honored and respected as that of a philanthropist, and any measure which would destroy his Memorial would be felt by the people as a grievous wrong. In conclusion, the Committee prayed that the order of the Director enhancing the rates of schooling be cancelled and the building maintained by Government as a public building. The reply which has been received from Government on the subject is opposed to the views expressed by the Committee in the matter.

ADOPTION OF A UNIFORM STANDARD OF MEASURE.

On the 4th of October last, the Under Secretary of the Government of Bengal, forwarded a copy of a letter from the Government of India, (Home Department, No. 32, 1848, dated 19th August last) together with a copy of an English Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to fraudulent marks on Merchandise and a copy of a Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, dated 20th November, 1886, and requested an expression of the Association's opinion on the subject. Your committee in reply to the above, represented on the 4th November last, that the adoption of a uniform standard of length would not in their opinion provide any remedy for the practice of putting false trade-marks on articles of merchandise. It would be necessary to enact specific penal sections for checking the evil. The Native measures of length, which obtain in different localities, differ widely, not uncommonly in the same District. *Hat, gaz, and rushi* &c. represent different measures in different places. Even the very *hat* (cubit), the *gaz* and the *rushi* measures for the purposes of the measurement of land are found to be different in different places. In innumerable cases, in conveyances and other instruments, the area of land having been given on the basis of such local measures of length, your Committee thought it impracticable to conceive of any scheme for the introduction of a uniform measure of length in supercession of the local measures throughout the country. Even the legislature found the difficulty when dealing with the Tenancy Bill, and provided that every acre (sec. 92) should be converted into the local measures for the purposes of the suit and proceeding. The Committee suggested that as standard cubit measure of 18 inches is kept by order of the Board of Revenue in all Revenue offices, and people are growing to appreciate the importance of uniform and fixed measures of length, and weight, a uniform standard unit of measure for all British India for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of local measures, may, with advantage, be adopted. There is at present a legal standard of measure of length for the Presidency towns. The Association fully concurred with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in thinking that the provision should be extended throughout British India, and that the Imperial yard of 36 inches should be the standard unit of measure of length. Your Committee further explained that in the interest of British Commerce and the good name of English manufacturers and traders, penal provisions, slightly varying from those contained in the new English Trade Marks Act, relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise, may be enacted and put into operation in this country, and the punishment by fine substituted for the very stringent penalty provided in the English Act.

ACT XIV OF 1868.

With reference to the proposal submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for the revival of the operation of Act XIV of 1868 in this city, your Committee represented (November 14) that after the Act had been in operation for more than eleven years a Committee in 1881 was appointed to examine and report upon its working. The result of the enquiry showed that the disease had diminished, but that on the other hand, the operation of the Act was attended with much oppression; that medical treatment reached only to a small portion of the sufferers; and that the measure involved an exorbitantly large expenditure without yielding an adequate return. Government was consequently obliged to suspend the operation of the Act in the northern portion of the city in November, 1881, and in the entire city in 1883. The Committee further stated that the statistics collected were based on a far from satisfactory foundation, and, they had every reason to believe, were delusive. A very large number of the public women left the city and lived in the suburbs. Till 1880 more than half the native public women had left the city. Inference based on facts elicited by enquiry made under such circumstances, as compared with statistics of diseases collected when the full number of public women were in the city, cannot, therefore, be at all conclusive. Again, since the suspension of the operation of the Act there has been a large influx of public women into this city, but there is no satisfactory evidence that the disease has been increased. Even the Sanitary Officer's report for 1885 would show that there was no increase of the disease among European seamen since the abrogation of contagious diseases Act. The Committee felt no hesitation in saying that the operation of the C. D. Act would be wholly repugnant to the feelings of the entire native community. The Committee have been authoritatively informed that Government does not contemplate the revival of the operation of the C. D. Act in this city.

ENROLMENT OF VAKILS AS ADVOCATES.

THE Committee submitted a Memorial for the consideration and orders of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court regarding the desirability of amending the present rules of the Court relating to the admission and enrolment of Advocates of the Court. They represented (December, 14, 1887,) that the Letters Patent, constituting the Calcutta High Court of the 14th May, 1862, empowered the Court to "approve, admit and enrol such and so many Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys as the said High Court will seem meet." The Advocates were authorized to appear, plead and act for the suitors of the Court (Sec. 7.) These Letters Patent also empowered the Court to make rules for the qualification and admission of proper persons to be Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys (Sec. 10). The rules framed under these Letters Patent (July 16, 1862) laid down that Advocates of the Court might appear for suitors in any branch of the Court, Civil and Criminal, but that Vakils should not (with certain exceptions) appear, for any suitor, in any matter of ordinary original Jurisdiction, or in any matter of appeal from any case of ordinary original Jurisdiction. The Letters Patent of 1865 confirmed the powers of the High Court relating to the admission of Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys, and said that they are authorized to appear for suitors of the Court,

and to plead or to act for the said suitors according as the High Court may by its rules and directions determine (Sec. 9). The rules framed by the Court under the Letters Patent of 1865 did not make any alteration in the status, position and privileges assigned to the Vakils by the rules of 1862.

That the Letters Patent establishing the Bombay and the Madras High Courts are similar in all respects to those for the High Court of Bengal; but the rules of these High Courts relating to the admission of Advocates and Vakils are materially different. Both the Bombay and the Madras Courts admit, according to the rules laid down by those Courts, local University graduates as Advocates on their observing certain conditions and on their possessing the requisite knowledge of law; but the Calcutta High Court has denied this privilege to Graduates in Law as also to Vakils practising in the Appellate side of the Court, however mature their experience may be in their profession, and however high their attainments in law. The qualifications for an Advocate prescribed by the Calcutta High Court cannot be acquired in India, and the consequence is that Natives of India, who have not kept terms at the Inns of Courts of England, or graduated in law in Scotland or Ireland, cannot be at present admitted as Advocates. The best talent in this country is thus practically held to be unfit to work as an Advocate and benefit the suitors of the High Court. The metropolis of India is left entirely dependent on the Law Schools of Great Britain and Ireland for its supply of local Advocates, which is due not to any lack of talent here, but to the fact that an amendment of the old rules regarding the qualification and enrolment of Advocates has never been seriously submitted to the consideration of the Court. The Committee, therefore, pointed out that this state of the law is injurious to the community they represent, and prayed that the Hon'ble Judges might frame and issue such rules as they considered fit for the admission of both Bachelors of Law and Vakils to the profession of Advocates. Your Committee suggested that regarding Graduates in Law either the Bombay rules, or those of Madras, with such modifications as may be deemed fit, might be adopted. They preferred that the examination which the Bombay rules prescribe might be dropped altogether, and the privilege be limited only to graduates who have attained the degree of Doctor of Law. Your Committee further observed that in 1872 the Vakils of the Court presented a Memorial to Sir Richard Couch, the then Chief Justice, and his companion Justices. They submitted that the rules framed and passed by the High Court on the 16th July 1862, and those subsequently promulgated after the operation of the Charter of the High Court, dated 28th December 1865, appeared to militate against the provision of the Letters Patent of 1862 and 1865, and to be subversive of a considerable portion of the rights and privileges conferred on them by the Letters Patent, inasmuch as they are barred from practising in the Original side of the High Court, and prayed that the said rules be reconsidered, and so modified as their Lordships might consider meet and proper. The prayer of the Memorialists was not acceded to. Your Committee submitted that the exclusion of Vakils from the privileges of Advocates has caused considerable dissatisfaction among the Vakils as well as among all classes of the community. Since the Vakils have every day in the Appellate side of the Court to deal with questions involving momentous interests, and the manner in which they discharge their work has given complete satisfaction to the public and the Hon'ble Judges, there could be no doubt that if they are admitted as Advocates, in the Original side, they would be found qualified to conduct cases with the same ability. Again, the emoluments of a Vakil are less in comparison with the honorarium of a Barrister of equal merit. And if the above privilege is denied, it only serves to obstruct his advancement in professional career. In fact, the public at large, the Vakils themselves, and even the Government are all interested in removing this disability of the Vakils. The Committee were prepared to admit that it would be unadvisable and inexpedient, to confer the privilege on *all* Vakils, but they submitted that it would be a great advance if the Vakils of a certain standing were admitted as Advocates on such conditions as the Hon'ble Judges might think fit to impose. The Committee believe that some difficulty might arise in giving effect to the proposal for enrolling a number of Vakils as Advocates. All pleaders might not desire it; and with some, the change in their professional status might be a sacrifice of emoluments which they would not wish to make. The Court might rule that only such pleaders of a certain standing, who should signify to the Vakils' Association their willingness to be enrolled as Advocates, and whose names that Association might deem fit to submit, would be admitted as Advocates. The question of the number of years' practice that might qualify for an Advocateship, might well be considered with reference to the provision in Her Majesty's Letters Patent which makes a Vakil of 10 years' standing eligible to a Judgeship. A minimum limit of 7 years would not be at all unreasonable. In conclusion your Committee prayed, that having regard to the encouragement which is due to merit and to the claims of Bengal as compared to those of Bombay and Madras, Vakils who are of 7 years' standing in the Bar and who may so desire, may be admitted and enrolled as Advocates so as to entitle them to practise in all sides of the High Court. This memorial was acknowledged by the Court on the 14th of February last.

Indian Council's Act, 1861.

Your Committee had under their consideration the provisions of the Indian Council's Act of 1861, and after due deliberation, submitted on the 27th December last, for the consideration of the India Government, their representations in regard to these provisions, and a few suggestions, in case His Excellency would propose to obtain an amendment of the statute through Parliament. They represented that the changes which the Indian Council's Act introduced into the constitution of the Legislative authority in this country were a great advance upon the earlier system; it not only gave non-official persons (of whom some have been natives) seats and a voice in the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils, but also empowered them to move for introduction of any measure into Council. These rights and privileges were conferred upon the subject community as a recognition of their loyalty and the experience of the last 25 years has amply justified the wisdom of the measure; for, whether as members of Councils or as subjects they have given proofs of their discretion and law-abiding disposition. And the Government have from time to time recognized the services of Indian noblemen of the Vice-regal and the Indian Civil Councils. On the other hand, the native Members, and through them the whole native community, have been deriving no small benefit in their experience of the Western modes of administering the affairs of Government. This valuable result not only effected the close association of the Indian Members with their European colleagues, but it also gave rise to the gradual extension of the British ways of self-help in almost every department of Government. They observed that the time had arrived when the Government might reasonably consider whether the people should not be admitted to a larger share in the work of administration, and whether the powers of the non-official additional Members may not be advantageously enlarged and defined. This reform of the constitution and powers of the Legislative Councils have been most eagerly prayed for by the native public. And your Committee most respectfully submitted that His Excellency being vested with ample powers by the Statute might be graciously pleased to increase the number of non-official Members, and to give them a more responsible voice in the deliberations of the Council. A slight modification of the Statute would make the additional Members far more useful than they are at present. The Committee believed that every difficulty, from which at times the gravest misconceptions in respect of Government measures might arise, could be well got rid of, and wider scope given to the natural aspirations of the people, if the Councils' Act was partially modified so as to give additional Members the right of interpellation, that is, to give them such access to the facts and figures and public papers in the several Departments of Government as would help them to a more satisfactory discharge of their duties and to a greater understanding of the objects and motives of Government as regards administrative measures than the present practice admits of. In conclusion the Committee ventured to point out the sections, which the Government of India might apply to Parliament for an amendment of the Statute.

Police Reform.

Complaints regarding the operations of the Muffassil Police having reached your Committee from various quarters, your Committee issued a Circular, immediately after their last half yearly meeting was held, calling upon the members of the Association as well as other representative men to furnish them with information upon the working of the Police, and inviting them to favor your Committee with their suggestions for reform. The Committee have received a large body of opinions on the subject in response to their Circular. But as they have not yet heard from several influential gentlemen whom they have addressed, they will not be in a position to move in the matter till those opinions have been received.

Obituary.

The Committee deeply regret to announce the severe loss which the Association has sustained by the death of the following members:

Babu Grish Chunder Ghose
Dr. Ramdas Sen.

Accounts.

The usual accounts for the year are herewith submitted for your consideration:

Abstract Statement of Receipts and disbursements of the Association for 1887.

Balance of 31st December 1886.				By Establishment ...	5854	8	3			4	5
Cash in the Bank of Bengal	2841	13	3	,, House Taxes and Repairs	797	3	0			3	7
In hand	109	15	0	,, Printing charge.	521	13	0				
				,, Books and Newspapers	373	13	6				
To subscription realized ...				,, Pensions ...	120	0	0				
,, House Rent and Taxes ...				,, Harrish Library	12	0	0				
,, Vested Fund, Interest on Government Securities ...				,, Cotingencies ...	740	15	8				
,, Harrish Library ...								8353	4		
,, Sundries ...				Balance ...				5079	3		
Total Rs. ...				Total ...				13432		8	0
								2951	12	3	
								6134	0	0	
								3030	9	9	
								837	8	8	
								473	9	4	
								5	0	0	
								13432	8	0	

Government Securities along with other Securities belonging to the Association aggregating to Rs. 23,000 are now deposited with the Bank of Bengal as per Memo No. 72 dated 12th February 1885.

British Indian Association	...	21,500
Harrish Memorial	...	1,500
		Rs. 23,000

Cash in the Bank of Bengal Rs. 4986-11-10
In hand ... ,, 92-7-9
5079 3-

Proposed by Babu Brojendra Kumar Roy Chowdry, and seconded by Babu Benode Behary Mullick, that the Report be adopted.—*Carried.*

Proposed by Babu Benode Behary Mullick and seconded by Babu Sree Nath Chunder, that the statement of accounts be passed as correct.—*Carried.*

MAHARAJA NARENDRA KRISHNA BAHADUR then addressed the meeting II as follows :—

Gentlemen :—The Report placed on the table for your information deals with important matters which have engaged our attention during the latter portion of the past year. There was not a subject of public importance about which the Association has failed to move the Government, so that the public may not think that we have been unmindful of their interests. I would earnestly ask you to discuss the various items contained in the Report with your usual ability. It was contemplated by Government to amend the Civil Procedure Act of 1882 relating to the execution of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights. We expressed, I believe, our opinion on this important subject at our last public meeting. A new condition prevents the courts of law to recognise the validity of marriages contracted before the age of eighteen years by the females of this country. According to the tenets of the Hindoo religion a daughter should be invariably given away in marriage by her parents before she completes her ninth year—a custom which widely prevails in the Hindoo Community of this province. It is not intended by the proposed law to disallow this practice, but if a reluctant wife refuses to associate with her husband or to live in the same house with him in case of a marriage consummated before the age of eighteen, the husband would be refused by law to enforce the conjugal rights against his wife while she receives her maintenance from him, and on his refusing the allowance, she could obtain her remedy by having recourse to the very law which allows the reluctant wife to ignore her husband's sway over her. If she is possessed of property it would be optional with her to maintain her children begotten before she arrived at her mature age. Such a law, unheard of in this country since its subjugation by Government, would encourage immoral habits among the married women of this class, which, I am sure, would not be tolerated by our just and enlightened Government. I will now allude to another subject which is exercising the minds of the people of Calcutta. Some of the provisions of the new Municipal Bill accepted by the Bengal Legislative Council are viewed by them with extreme dismay. The imposition of a five per cent. cess on the cost of a building can never be realised from them unless the land on which it is built contains silver mines. And being unable to meet this monstrous cess they will have to quit this city in which they have resided since the English conquest of Calcutta. This iniquitous Bill allows you to keep in your house only a limited number of persons as if the house is not your absolute property. The Bill also proposes to take half of a Bustee land for purposes of sanitation, a science only understood by the officers of the Municipality and unknown to the intelligent citizens of Calcutta. This legalized confiscation of private lands is viewed by them with grave dissatisfaction. Sir Steuart Bayley's genuine sympathy for the people will, we hope, induce His Honor to record a protest against the injurious provisions of the Bill before it is submitted to Lord Dufferin's sanction.

The President then asked for and obtained confirmation of the elections made by the Committee of the following gentlemen, as members of the Association :

Babu Hanuman Persad, Reis of Chunar, and Kumar Doulat Chunder Roy, of Cassipore

Babu Sita Nath Roy proposed, and Babu Sham Churn Law seconded, that the draft rules, as modified at the meeting be adopted.—*Carried.*

Maharajah Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore proposed, and Maharajah Narendra Krishna Bahadur seconded that Babu Troylocko Nath Biswas be elected a member of the Association.

Proposed by the Secretary and seconded by Raja Durga Churn Law, that Babu Akhil Chunder Roy of Norail be elected a member of the Association.

Proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by Maharajah Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore that Babu Dwipendra Nath Tagore be elected a member of the Association.

Proposed by Mr. J. Ghosal and seconded by Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder that Mr. A. Chowdry, Barrister-at-law, be elected a member of the Association.

The propositions were carried unanimously.

The Meeting then on the motion of Babu Nobin Chand Bural, seconded by Babu Chundi Lal Singh, elected the following gentlemen as office bearers for the current year :

President.—Raja Durga Charan Law, C. I. E.

Vice-Presidents.—Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur, H. H. Maharaja Luchmeswor Singh of Durbhanga, Prince Furock Shah, Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee, C. I. E.

Members.—Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore Bahadur, K. C. S. I., H. H. Maharaja of Hatwa, Babu Joy Kissen Mukerjee, Raja Rajendralala Mitra L. L. D., C. I. E., Raja Purna Chunder Singh, Babu Jadulal Mullick, Mr. Harjibhoy Manickji Rustomji, Babu Denonath Mullick, Rai Joy Prakash Lal Bahadur, Kumar Debendra Mullick, Babu Sham Churn Law, Babu Jogendra Chunder Ghosh, Hon'ble Dr. Gurudas Banerjee D. L., Hon'ble Kally Nath Mitter, Babu Saligram Sing, Babu Kunjolal Banerjee, Kumar Sarat Chunder Sigh, Babu Saradendra Mohun Tagore, Babu Bejoy Kissen Mukerjee, Babu Kissorylal Gossain, Babu Sita Nath Roy, Kumar Debendra Narain Roy, Babu Dwarka Nath Dutt, Babu Damodar Das Burman, Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Babu Chandilal Singh, Babu Jagannath Khanna, Mr. J. Ghosal, Babu Issar Chunder Mitter, Kumar Baikuntha Nath Dey, Babu Baikunthakath Bose, Babu Kally Prosanna Ghosh, Babu Charu Chunder Mullick, Babu Hari Mohun Bose, and Moulvi Fuzul Rubbi.

Maharajah Narendra Krishna then vacated the chair, and invited his successor to occupy the Presidential seat.

RAJA DURGA CHURN LAW, in assuming his office, said :

Maharajahs and gentlemen,—I have to return you my sincere thanks for repeating the honor you had done me two years ago by electing me your President for the current year. I need scarcely assure you that I shall use my best endeavours to do my duty and with the assistance of my colleagues to maintain the reputation of the Association.

Before I sit down I wish to say a few words. You have all of you no doubt have read the debate in Parliament and noticed the remarks of both the English and the Indian Press regarding the highly unsatisfactory financial position of this country. The position is a serious one indeed.

It is, however, a matter of congratulation that the difficulty has at present been tided over by the levying of a duty on petroleum and increasing the duty on salt, the two least objectionable duties in my opinion that could have been imposed under the circumstances in which the Government found itself placed.

Now, gentlemen, the present difficulty has been got over it is true ; but what about the future ? The Government, I am sure, is fully alive to the urgency of the situation, though we are yet in the dark as to its intentions. There is a constant tendency, as you are all aware, in all Indian expenditure to increase. What with the expenditure in connection with the defence works in the North Western frontier, the pacification of Upper Burma, the loss in exchange and the falling off in the opium revenue, the prospect before the country is anything but cheering.

The recommendations of the Public Service Commission and the Finance Commission (though the latter are not before the public and I do not know what they are, but still I expect they must have pointed out certain important retrenchments) will, no doubt, if carried out, effect considerable saving in the public expenditure, and although I consider it my duty to do so, it may perhaps be regarded as supererogatory on my part to urge on the Government the extreme necessity for its promptly adopting some drastic measure of economy and reform.

One is however apt to feel some misgiving when we remember the fate of the late public movement regarding the Simla exodus. Notwithstanding the general protest made against it by both the European and Native communities, our rulers, I regret to say, would not agree to even a slight sacrifice of their comforts for the benefit of the public revenue. As regards this question public opinion throughout the country is opposed to the practice of the various Governments, but in this as in many other important matters the Goverment does not appear to be anxious to set itself right with the public. I am sorry to make this unpleasant reflection but it is nevertheless quite true.

Babu Kunjalal Banerjea proposed, and Mr. H. M. Rustomji seconded, a vote of thanks to the retiring office-bearers, and members of the Committee, for their valuable service during the past year. The resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

BABU JADU LALL MULLICK directed attention to the Calcutta Municipal Bill, which he denounced as a retrograde measure, framed more with a desire to meet the wishes of the Public Health Society, than to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people. The owners of Bastis would be reduced to mere annuitants and the building and bustee regulations would make land-holding an impossibility in Calcutta. It would not do to sit quiet under the grievance, but it would be necessary to go boldly up to His Excellency the Viceroy for redress and to Parliament finally, if His Excellency turned a deaf ear to the prayers of the rate-payers.

BABU KUNJALAL BANNERJEE said :—

Gentlemen :—I am glad that Your Committee have taken up the question of the reform of the Moffusil Police in right earnest, and I do earnestly hope that they will at an early date be ready with their report.

There is another subject of grave importance to which I have to draw your attention. It is a measure, I am afraid, of some difficulty, though it affects the vital interests of the people of these Provinces. I say it is a matter of some difficulty because it was a few years ago approved by the Government of India and sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State and has been in operation for nearly 16 years.

Without any further preliminary remarks let me at once introduce it to you ; it is what is known as "promotion in parallel lines" among the members of the Covenanted Civil Service. The system was inaugurated during the official year 1872-73, and during the administration of that energetic and able Lieutenant-Governor Sir George Campbell. The object of the change was to equalize the salaries of the Collectors, Magistrates and those of the Civil and Sessions Judges. Under this system after certain years the members of the service are asked to select the Executive or Judicial Branch of the Public Service. The upshot of the measure is that instead of the old and very experienced Collectors, you have now Joint-Magistrates, Civil and Sessions Judges, who without any previous experience and knowledge of the civil law and practice of the courts are at once appointed first as Officiating District Judges. And so too often have we boy Judges, who beyond a fair knowledge of the criminal law are perfect strangers to the duties of a Civil Judge. Years pass on before they become efficient Judges. The consequence is that with very few exceptions, in the beginning of their career and for some years after, they are no better than the proverbial youthful village barber, who when he first begins to shave a head often subjects it to cuts and bleeding and then becomes an efficient worker. Wherever you go, you will hear the general complaint that they do not understand matters and are unable adequately to deal with facts. Unlike the old Collector who acquired a pretty good knowledge of civil business by his management of the civil suits of the Government and the Court of Wards before he became a Judge, the youthful Joint-Magistrate brings no knowledge of the kind with him, when he begins to sit upon the judicial bench. And the worst of it is that they are vested with appellate

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

jurisdiction which in civil cases they are hardly able to exercise properly and particularly to correct the mistakes and errors of the Subordinate Courts at times. I understand the practice is quite different in Bombay, where they are first appointed as Assistant Judges and are not allowed to exercise Appellate Jurisdiction for two years. I could dilate upon the subject for hours were you to permit me to narrate instances of grave failures of justice on account of their ignorance and occasional want of temper, and above all, the judicial and judicious patience which alone makes a successful judge. The evils of the system were fully admitted during the able administration of the late lamented Sir Ashley Eden, whose premature death is universally regretted, and who, in order to remedy the mischief, appointed several Joint-Magistrates as Munsiffs and Subordinate Judges, a practice which has of late been discontinued, though for what reason, I am of course, unaware. It is a system which I think would not be tolerated in any civilized country; but in India which is governed by the Civil Service everything is possible, for we are after all a subject nation, just awaking to a sense of our rights and privileges as British subjects.

Without proceeding further I would earnestly ask you to take up the question, so that you may have trained Judges who will possess the confidence of the people. I would also ask you to take up the question of the appointment of Civil Court Amins, a body who have not much improved, and they cannot be expected to be otherwise than what they are when their salary is only Rs. 50 to 70 per month.

BABU SITANATH ROY then spoke as follows:—
Gentlemen,

The subject to which I wish to call your attention is the Arms Act, the operation of which has considerably endangered the security of life and property of the children of the soil.

Of the two most objectionable measures passed by Lord Lytton, the Varnacular Press Act has been repealed. It is to be regretted that the Arms Act should still continue without any justification whatever, to occupy a place in the Indian Statute Book. The very existence of such an Act reflects on the gallantry and prowess of a nation that—after having effectually and completely succeeded for about a century and a half in keeping the warlike Shiks and Rajputs and the turbulent Pathans and Rohillas and the various other Indian races, numbering two hundred millions, under its control, in obtaining a firm footing in the country and in securing the willing allegiance of the various races thereof, by the establishment of a just and impartial though firm and vigorous and at the same time benign and beneficient administration in the country (giving rise to a feeling of security of life and property which is only possible under such an administration)—should, at last and at a time when there is no internal disquiet and when peace and contentment is reigning everywhere, have seen fit to have recourse to a disarming policy (as if) for the purpose of securing the stability of its Government, distrustful of its own prowess, and distrustful of the devotion and attachment of the people to the British Throne.

And what has been the consequence of the introduction of such a measure of repression, that by disarming the whole country, have placed our life and property at the tender mercy of wild animals and lawless men. If such a measure with its present stringent clauses had been passed during the troublous time of the Indian mutiny, when the whole country was in a conflagration, when the British power was trembling in the balance, then there might have been ample justification for it. But what should we say of the policy which devised such a repressive measure in times of peace and amongst quiet races, such as the mild and inoffensive Bengalis, Madrasis and Bombayites.

The first Arms Act was passed in 1857, during the critical period of the Indian mutiny. Even then Lord Canning, commonly called Clemency Canning, did not think it proper to disarm the whole country, and to disarm the whole population, for under that Act the possession and the carrying of arms without a license were not declared to be an offence, though the Governor-General in Council reserved to himself (whenever *might deem necessary for the safety of the Empire*) the power of prohibiting by proclamation the possession and the carrying of arms in any part of the Empire.

The second Arms Act which was passed in 1860 was as innocuous as its predecessor. There was no such clause in either of them as to make a person liable to fine and imprisonment, merely for the so-called offence of possessing and carrying arms. What has taken place since then? How have the circumstances of the country and its people altered? What dire offences have we committed to merit the penalty of being completely disarmed? There might be some justification for thrusting such a stringent Act on border lands and among the frontier tribes, but there seems to be none for disarming such a weak and inoffensive people as the Bengalis Such a measure tends to imply on the part of the Government a vague sort of distrust of the people; it is a slur on the people's loyalty, slur on their devotion to the beloved Queen Empress; but knowing how devoutly and devotedly attached the various races that inhabit the Indian soil are to the British throne and how enshrined is the Queen's name in the hearts of the people, and, I say, knowing how deeply interested the people themselves are in the stability and continuance of the British Government, it is unreasonable, to say the least, to have to apprehend anything from a people who have more to gain by the continuance of the present Government than its overthrow. For what can its overthrow mean but a complete anarchy—a complete sub-version of order and the consequent ruination to land-holders, merchants, traders, and service-holders—in fact, one and all having any stake in the country?

Though the people may now and then express disapproval of this or that measure of the Government, knowing full well that they will have to submit for many hundred years yet to come to an alien Government, they do not and cannot wish for the substitution of the British Government by any other alien Government. For the British Government, they know well, is the very best of all Governments. I say, therefore, it will be to the interest of the Government itself, to the interest of the people themselves, if the latter are not restricted and hampered in the free use of arms, and if they are properly trained in the use of arms.

Did not the Government get sufficient and sincere proof of the loyalty of the children of the soil, when during the late threatened complications with Russia (in connection with the demarkation of the boundary line) the princes and the people alike placed all their resources at the disposal of the Government and offered the free use of their arms.

Under the circumstances is it too much to ask that the present Arms Act with its stringent clauses should not be allowed any longer to have a place in the Indian Statute book? And what has been the consequence of the introduction of the present Arms Act? The people have been simply rendered incapable of protecting themselves and their property from the ravages of wild animals and from the clutches of dacoits and robbers. Numerous instances are known of crops in many places having been destroyed by wild animals, while the destruction of those wild animals themselves have been decreasing every day. For where are arms to cope with these wild animal? It may not be generally known that many men are annually killed by crocodiles which infest some of the large rivers of Eastern Bengal. Is it not a well-known fact that petty dacoities and robberies are on the increase? They are very often committed with impunity even in the metropolitan districts under the very nose of the supreme Government.

The people have been rendered completely helpless by the prohibition against the free use of arms. It may be said that it is the people's own fault, lazy as they are, that they do not take the trouble of applying for licenses for the use of arms. But it is not their laziness, but the fear of unnecessary trouble and harassment and the heavy expense incidental to an application of this sort and necessary for fee-ing the Muktears and Amlas, and lastly, the police who would not report in one's favour unless something substantial were put into the palms of their hands. Even young members of rich and respectable families who in their youth may not have any handles to their names or may not yet hold any honorary offices are often deterred from applying for license for fear of discomfiture on a refusal to grant a license; but I say it is the disgrace that is supposed to be involved in a police inquiry, directed to be made by the Magistrate to find out the status and character of the applicant, that acts as the greatest of all deterrants.

Under the circumstances described above it may reasonably be hoped that the present Arms Act, though not repealed altogether, should be so modified as to bring it in conformity with the previous Acts of 1859 and 1860 or at least that the rules (vide notification and rules Home Department, 1879, February *India Gazette*) issued under section 27 of the present Arms Act by the Governor-General in Council be considerably modified and relaxed. I would, therefore, take the liberaty of making the following suggestions in the hope that the British Indian Association with its usual promtitude would move his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council for their due consideration.

Suggestions.

In rule 1, exemption 10, to substitute for the lines commencing from "Landholders down to Local Government" the following:—"Landholders and merchants having an yearly income of Rs. 10,000 and more, members of first class Municipal Committees, members of district boards, Advocates and Vakils and Attorneys of the High Courts unless any of the aforesaid persons, is incapacitated by any just and valid reason from enjoying such exemptions." It stands to reason that merchants of respectabe position, should be entitled in the matter of the free use of arms to the same privilege as landholders, for the use of arms is a necessity with the former class of people who require them not so much for show and sport as for the protection of their property. I know of instances of several respectable merchants who were on different occasions in danger of losing their money in transmitting it from one district to another.

In rule 2, clause (*b*) to add the words "pistols, swords and daggers" before the word "weapons." Pistols swords and daggers are small things and there is not much to apprehend from this free use.

In rule 13, line 2, instead of may be granted "add the following.":—"Shall be granted by the Magistrate of the district in form VIII, when the applicant is certified by any two persons exempted under section 1 of the notification as a fit and proper person to whom such a license may be granted."

In lines 4 and 5 after the words "such a license' add "shall expire at the end of 5 years and will authorize its holders and the members of his family" and omit altogether the lines 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. It is a great hardship that the holder of a license shall not be entitled to the privilege of carrying arms from one district to another and for this simple purpose the countersignature of the Commissioner of the division should be necessary, as if a Magistrate were not competent enough to issue a license authorising its holder to carry arms on his journey from one district to another. But at the same time it is desirable that the Government should reserve to itself the power of regulating the use of arms on border lands.

The present procedure is (Vide Rule 14) that the applicant bent on a journey to different parts of the country and desiring to carry arms with him should apply for a special license, which terminates on the end of his journey. Suppose business compels a gentleman to leave suddenly for another district, has he the time then to go through the cumbrous procedure prescribed by Rule 14?

My next suggestion would therefore be to omit altogether Rule 14.

In Rule 16 after the words "licenses" the following words should be added, namely "may be given on the application of the person who wants the license or of his "Landlord." The holder of such a license should not be compelled unless for valid reasons, to produce his weapons every year to the magistrate of his district. In Rule 25 after the words commencing from "may"...to "distruction," add the words "for valid reasons to be recorded by him."

An appeal should lie from every order of refusal to the Commissioner of the division.

I would also suggest that no applicant should be refused a license unless he is a reputed bad character.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair, the Meeting separated.